COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR REPORT.

1953.

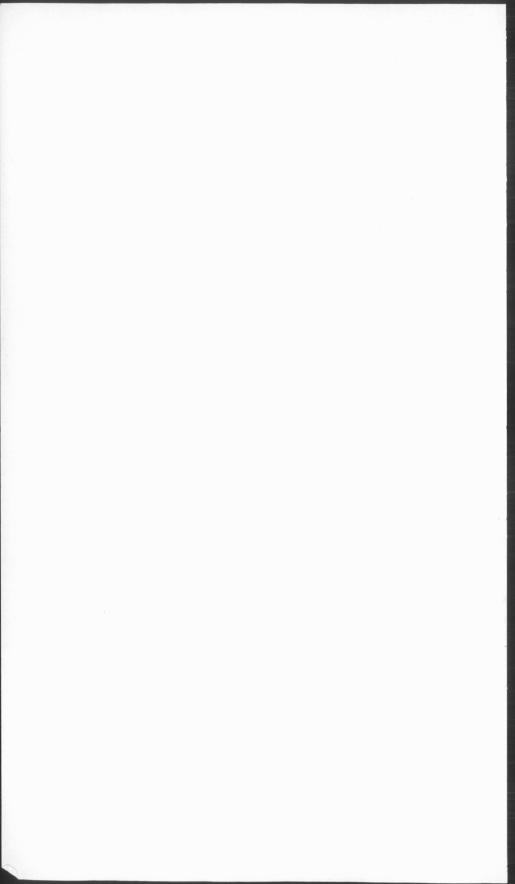
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 ${\tt BY}$

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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the forty-second of the series and deals chiefly with 1953, in addition to providing comparisons for previous years. Some of the tabulations, however, include particulars relating to 1954.

The Report follows in the main the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement. The subject-matter has been divided into five chapters, viz., Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages and Hours; Employment and Unemployment (including Industrial Disputes); and Labour Organizations. The index at the end of the volume will considerably facilitate reference.

In tabulating the results of investigations as to rates of wage, labour organizations, unemployment, industrial disputes, etc., the following grouping has been adopted in this Report:—

Groups of Industries and Occupations.

		1	
I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmills, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarrying, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Ser- vices.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

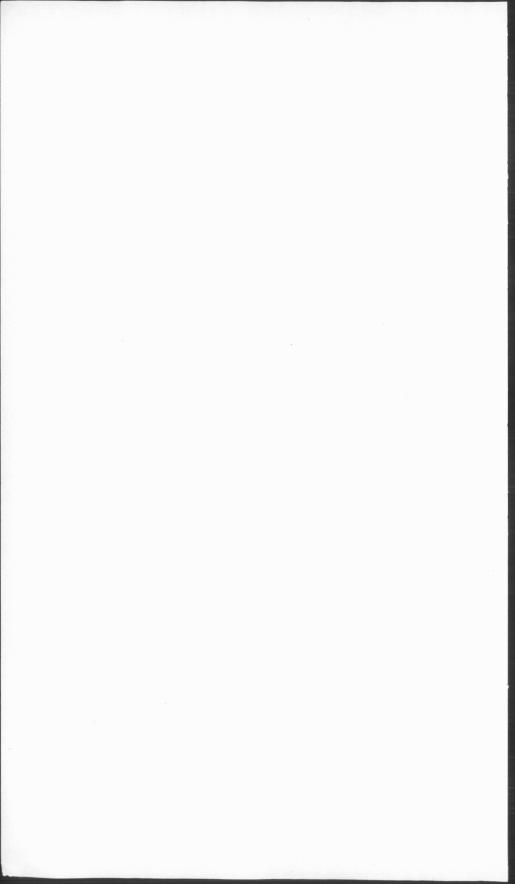
Secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail traders, house agents, and others have readily supplied much information specially for the purposes of this Report, and my thanks are tendered to all who have thus assisted.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the continued assistance given by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the work done in the preparation of this Report by Mr. F. Stewart, B.Com., the Supervisor of the Prices Branch, Mr. G. F. Cordy, B.Com., the Supervisor of the Employment and Labour Branch, and the staff under their control.

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Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T., 16th May, 1955.



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CHAPTER I.—RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

§ 1. Collection of Information as to Retail Prices.

Retail prices of an extensive range of commodities and services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923 for each of the six capital cities and for 27 of the more important towns of Australia. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year 1914 to 1922 for each of the six capital cities.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately 200 towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942 when collection was discontinued.

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for earlier years extending back to 1901 were collected by this Bureau, and in some cases have been recorded by the Statisticians of various States as far back as 1864.

The methods by which prices used in the Retail Price Indexes are ascertained and the measures adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability are briefly as follows:—

- (i) Representative and reputable retailers are selected for each city and town covered by the index and each is required to furnish information as to prices monthly in respect of food and groceries and quarterly in respect of other items. Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more retailers in each of the capital cities, and from five or more retailers in each of the provincial towns. To cover all commodities in the indexes, collection is made from approximately 60 retailers in each capital city and 30 in each provincial town. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.
- (ii) Information is collected under authority of the Census and Statistics

 Act 1905–1949 which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or Government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorized officer in respect of the contents of any return.
- (iii) The actual collection of returns is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians of the respective States. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods, records, etc.
- (iv) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned, whenever necessary, to obtain requisite information. In respect of articles of clothing and the like where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers visit every retail informant at each quarterly collection and personally inspect the relevant goods and prices thereof.

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- (v) Before each quarterly collection Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices for identical goods and quality will be recorded at all times and for all places.
- (vi) The lists of items and the standards thereof are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where such changes become necessary suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. Because of rapidly changing conditions since 1948, prices have been ascertained for an extended list of items. The purpose of this is to ensure that the indexes are kept representative and reliable within their definitions.
- (vii) Returns of rents for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number (ranging up to 30) of house agents in each city and town covered by the indexes for brick and wooden houses respectively, classified according to number of rooms. These returns show the weekly rental of a substantial number of individual houses each of which is selected by the Field Officer as suitable for inclusion in a sample designed to measure the quarterly ratio of change in weekly rentals. The aim is to measure variations equivalent to change in price for a constant standard. The ratio of change is used to vary basic average rentals derived from Census results. Consideration is being given to the problem of obtaining data appropriate to a more broadly based housing component for the Interim Retail Price Index described in § 4 herein.

§ 2. Nature and Purpose of Retail Price Indexes.

I. General.—The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select commodities representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

A full explanation of the methods adopted and an analysis of problems involved is contained in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9.

In compiling the retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by its quantity "weight" and then by its appropriate population or household "weight". The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or "base" period by an appropriate number (e.g., 100 or 1,000), and calculating all index numbers to such base by the proportions which their aggregates bear to the aggregate of the base period.

- 2. Essential Features.—Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are—
 - (a) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;
 - (b) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered;
 - (c) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.
- 3. The List of Items.—The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. There is considerable difficulty in ensuring that the selected items are always a true sample. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times and different places. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.
- 4. Purpose of Retail Price Indexes.—Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used as indicating proportionate variations in cost of a constant standard of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. In other words they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. The list of items in the "C" Series Retail Price Index is representative of a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households as current in pre-war years. That of the Interim Retail Price Index is similarly representative for post-war years as from 1950.
- 5. Effects of Abnormal Conditions on Indexes.—Under variable conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types

of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery and household utensils sections of the indexes. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralized by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals.

For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with a list of items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index.

The close correspondence between the aggregate movements in the new Interim Retail Price Index and those of the "C" Series Retail Price Index (see § 4, para. 4 hereof) in recent years shows that the representativeness of the previous index had not been materially affected by changes in usage.

The ensuing §§ 3 and 4 are the substance of a Statistical Bulletin issued in March, 1954 concerning the new Interim Retail Price Index (1952–53 Base Year) then issued for the first time.

§ 3. Previous Retail Price Indexes.

1. General.—Four series of retail price indexes had been compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1954. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. The respective indexes were:—

(i) The "A" Series Index (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base=1000. It was discontinued in June, 1938. From 1913 to May, 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain

localities.

(ii) The "B" Series Index (covering food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until December Quarter, 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from December Quarter, 1953.

(iii) The "C" Series Index (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921 and published at quarterly intervals from June Quarter, 1922. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May, 1934 to August, 1953. Some State tribunals use or consider it in their proceedings. Its publication in mimeograph each quarter will be continued for the present in the customary form and on its customary basis. For general statistical purposes it has been replaced by the Interim Retail Price Index (1952–53 base year) described in the following pages.

(iv) The "D" Series Index derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May, 1933 to May, 1934 and

then discontinued.

Of the four retail price indexes described above, only the "C" Series will continue to be compiled. The new Interim Retail Price Index first published in March, 1954 will continue in its present form until the components of certain groups are finalized.

2. The "Court" Index.—In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a "Court" Index for the purpose of its system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the Basic Wage within its jurisdiction. A "Court" Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a "Court" Index (Third Series) in November, 1950 to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the "Court" Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at December Quarter, 1953. These "Court" Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the "C" Series Index.

§ 4. The Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 Base Year).

1. Origin of the Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 Base Year).—The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "C" Series Retail Price Index were first adopted in 1922 but were reviewed by Conference of Statisticians in 1936. (See Labour Report No. 41, 1952, page 33, para. 2.)

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 periodic policy changes in regard to various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and the pattern of expenditure. This rendered it impracticable either to produce a new index or to revise the old one on any basis that would render the index more representative, than it already was, of the changing pattern. (See Labour Report No. 41, 1952, page 35, paras. 5 and 6, and Appendix, Section V., pages 164–213, especially page 174 showing the War-time "Trial" Index 1939–48 in comparison with the "C" Series Index with comments submitted in the Statistician's evidence before the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in July, 1949.)

When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component

items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage earner expenditure and consumption then emerging.

By the middle of 1949 a considerable number of new price series was coming into being and the body of data available as to expenditure and consumption (in the post-rationing period) was beginning to indicate something of the new weighting pattern likely to be appropriate for post-war review of the components and construction of the "C" Series Index. The position at that time and the action then taken were set out in a Memorandum submitted in evidence by the Statistician to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in July, 1949. This was reprinted in Section V. of the Appendix to Labour Report No. 41, 1952, pp. 164–213.

There supervened in the next two years conditions which caused wide price dispersion, a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and the pattern of wage earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern for the years 1949–50, 1950–51 and 1951–52 likely to be better suited to the index or more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing "C" Series Index on the 1936 revision. It was therefore decided by Conference of Statisticians to defer revision of the weighting system and component items of the "C" Series Index, and the new data on prices and consumption were used to test whether the aggregate "C" Series Index was reasonably reliable for current use as a retail price index.

In June, 1953, Conference of Statisticians was advised by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician (a) that although the aggregate "C" Series Index (as verified by supplementary indexes) was still reasonably reliable for current use, some of the component groups (more particularly food and miscellaneous) were not satisfactory individually; and (b) that the time had arrived either to produce a new index or to reconstruct the "C" Series Index extensively.

Concurrently in 1953 the Acting Commonwealth Statistician indicated (in successive Quarterly Statistical Statements containing the "C" Series Retail Price Index) that a memorandum would be prepared and issued on the subject of the index and the question of its weighting pattern and list of component items. The matter of the proposed memorandum was mentioned by a witness in evidence before the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in August, 1953. But as none of the parties to the Basic Wage Case then proceeding desired to raise any issue as to the adequacy or validity of the "C" Series Index for purposes of the Court, the Statistician did not present any memorandum or evidence in that case.

A Statistical Bulletin issued in March, 1954 and reproduced in this and the preceding section contains the substance of the memorandum then contemplated, with the addition of the new Interim Index. In view of discussion by Counsel and advocates in Court in August, 1953 two explicit statements previously made were emphasized in that bulletin, namely:—

- (a) The prices used in Retail Price Indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician are actual prices as ascertained by Field Officers of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.
- (b) Administrative actions by the many authorities responsible for prices control or other functions affecting prices have not made the Indexes inaccurate reflections of what they are intended to measure.

The Interim Retail Price Index has been compiled pursuant to Resolution 13 of the Conference of Statisticians in June, 1953, reading:—

" 13. Retail Price Indexes—

- (a) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
- (b) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.
- (c) That, having regard to the complexities of the problem and the limit of staff resources available, such interim index relate only to each capital city and to the six capital cities combined.
- (d) That attention be drawn again to the statement already published that the "C" Series Retail Price Index cannot measure changes in relative retail price levels as between capital cities consistently with its main purpose of measuring periodic changes in retail price levels for each city.
- (e) That the problem of measuring comparative retail price levels as between cities at any point of time differs in principle from the problem of measuring periodic variations in price levels in an individual city ".

In conformity with Section (a) of the foregoing Resolution, the "C" Series Retail Price Index will continue to be compiled on its existing basis and will be published quarterly in its customary form.

The Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 base year) is compiled to implement Section (b) of Conference Resolution and used as the current retail price index in statistical publications of the Commonwealth Statistician for general statistical purposes, irrespective of what use is made of either index by any industrial tribunal for its own purposes.

In this regard the position is that industrial tribunals themselves decide what use (if any) they make of any available retail price index or whether they desire the Statistician to compile some special-purpose index for them. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. The Statistician, in the normal course of his duties, compiles and publishes various price indexes, states their definition (what they measure), explains how they are constructed and gives evidence or public information when desired concerning them.

With respect to Sections (d) and (e) of the Conference Resolution the Statistician is prepared to compile data as to relative price levels in respective capital cities on the basis specified by an industrial tribunal for its purposes. The Interim Retail Price Index relates to Six Capital Cities of Australia only because it is not practicable with existing staff resources to collect price data for the greatly enlarged list of items for 28 other cities and towns. These will continue to be covered for the less extensive list of items used for the "C" Series Index.

In respect of any divergency in trends shown by the new index as compared with the old, the following comment is paraphrased from comment made in the course of the Statistician's memoranda to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1949: It is to be expected that the new index will for a period show much the same trend as does the "C" Series Index. If there is any appreciable difference in trend, it is certain that the new index would be the more accurate reflex of price movements relevant under current conditions.

- 2. Definition of the Interim Retail Price Index.—This index provides the interim results of researches designed to measure retail price variations (with 1952-53 = 100 as base year) on the basis of :—
 - (a) a current pattern of wage earner expenditure using recent consumption weights for foods and recent expenditure weights for combining groups of items into the aggregate index;
 - (b) a wider range of commodities and services than that covered by any existing price index in order to provide greater representativeness; and
 - (c) individual city weights for such items as electricity, gas and fares.

The components and weighting of the Interim Retail Price Index will be reviewed in the light of data derived from the Census of Retail Sales (1952–53) as to consumer expenditure on various kinds of goods, estimates of consumer expenditure on services relevant to construction of a retail price index of this type and data as to rents and housing derived from the Census of 30th June, 1954. It is proposed to cast the index into final form as soon as possible.

3. Differences between the Structure of the Interim Retail Price Index and the "C" Series Retail Price Index.—The main differences between the structure of the Interim Retail Price Index and that of the "C" Series Retail Price Index are (a) the group weights and item weights of the Interim Index relate broadly to the consumption pattern 1950–53, while those of the "C" Series Index relate to pre-war years; and (b) the Interim Index includes a large number of items not included in the "C" Series Index. The list of items in the Interim Index is to be extended in some respects when the Index is put into final form.

The changes in structure of each group of items as adopted for the Interim Retail Price Index are summarized below:—

(i) Food Group.—(a) The weights of some of the main items (e.g., milk, eggs, meat, potatoes and flour) in the Interim Index are substantially different from those of the "C" Series Index to accord generally with average consumption in the years 1949–50 to 1952–53. (b) Twenty-four new items have been added to the Food Group, extending the group coverage over a wider field. The principal new items are lamb, packaged breakfast foods, biscuits, ice cream, processed cheese, honey, sandwich spreads, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks and certain types of confectionery. (c) A full list of the food items used in the Interim Index is shown in Section IV. of the Appendix. The total number of items in the Food Group of the Interim Index is 60

as compared with 38 in the "C" Series Index. Two items which were included in the "C" Series Index are not included in the Interim Index owing to the difficulty of securing satisfactory price data for them. Two non-food items (soap and kerosene) included in the Food and Groceries Group of the "C" Series Index appear in the Household Sundries Group of the Interim Index. The Group name "Food and Groceries" in the "C" Series Index is changed to "Food" in the Interim Index.

- (ii) Clothing and Drapery Group.—In the Interim Index, 17 new items have been added to the Clothing and Drapery Group, and 25 items each formerly represented by one type of article are now each represented by two or more types. Consequential adjustments have been made in weights of individual items. A full list of the clothing and drapery items used in the Interim Index is shown in Section IV. of the Appendix. The principal new items added to this group are: sports coat, sports trousers, cardigan (and other types of knitted wear), overalls, piece-goods (rayon, cotton and woollen) and knitting wool.
- (iii) Rent Group.—Only minor changes have been made in the Rent Group. These changes relate to the combining weights and this group is almost indentical in both indexes. Available data indicate (a) that, in general, very few new houses have been built by private owners for renting in the post-war years; (b) that in some cities considerable numbers of new Government houses have been built for renting or occupancy on a quasirental basis; and (c) that there has been a substantial increase in the numbers of owner-occupied houses, including new instalment-purchase or quasiinstalment-purchase houses under Governmental and private housing schemes. In recent years the difficulty of obtaining data suitable for the housing component of a price index has therefore intensified. The facts will be reviewed in the light of data obtained at the Census of 30th June, 1954 and further study will be given to the hitherto intractable problems associated with measuring at quarterly intervals "housing price" variations in a form suitable for use in a retail price index in respect of owner-occupied houses, instalment-purchase houses, and houses occupied under the various types of Governmental housing schemes.
- (iv) Other Groups.—Six new sub-groups are included in the Interim Index to replace Sections L, M and N of the Miscellaneous Group of the "C" Series Index. These six sub-groups of the new index comprise 75 items as compared with 32 in the old index, substantially enlarging their representativeness. The principal new items are garden tools, floor coverings, shaving cream, toilet soap, etc., patent medicines, baby foods, haircuts, dry cleaning, shoe repairs, postage, etc. A full list is shown in Section IV. of the Appendix. Necessary adjustments have been made to bring the group weight into conformity with recent expenditure and consumption patterns. The weight of this group is much greater than it was in the "C" Series Index. Further extensions of the list of items are under consideration and research is proceeding into problems of weighting for additional items.
- (v) Group Weights.—The group weights in the new Interim Index have been brought into general conformity with the estimated group distribution of wage earner household expenditure in recent years over the field covered. In some cases the weights are putative weights assessed on available data and are subject to some revision.

In the year 1952–53 the ratio of the individual group "aggregate expenditure" to the "aggregate expenditure" of the whole index for the Six Capital Cities combined was as follows:—

Group.	"C" Series Retail Price Index. (Per cent.)	Interim Retail Price Index. (Per cent.)
Food Clothing and Drapery Rent	41.0 33.0 11.3 4.5	37.1 26.8 9.0 4.6 Fuel and Light 4.6 Household Sundries 2.5 Certain Repairs and Services
Other Groups	14.7 2.8 2.1	27.1 2.5 Certain Repairs and Services 3.0 Cinema, Radio, Newspapers 6.6 Rail, Tram and Bus Fares 5.8 Tobacco and Cigarettes

In the Interim Index common weights are adopted for all groups and items in the index for each city except in respect of fares, gas, electricity and some minor items. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis appropriate to that city. They are not constructed to provide a precise measure of the relative "cost of living", comparing one city with another.

For that reason the Interim Index of each city in the base year 1952–53 is 100. In the case of the "C" Series Index as published herein, the weighted average of the six capital cities combined is 1000 on the base period 1923–27 and the index of each individual capital city is in ratio thereto (except where "C" Series Indexes of each city have been recomputed to the base 100 for the year 1952–53 for purposes of comparison with the Interim Index).

4. Comparison of Trends of the Interim Retail Price Index with Trends of the "C" Series Retail Price Index.—The following table shows for each of the years 1950–51 to 1953–54 and for each quarter from September Quarter, 1952 to December Quarter, 1954 the Interim Index for the six capital cities combined, with the year 1952–53 as base = 100, in comparison with the "C" Series Index recomputed to the same base:—

Perio	d.			Six Capital Cities: V (Base: Year 195	Veighted Average. 52-53 = 100.)	
				"C" Series Index.	Interim Index.	
Year Ended June—1951				74.8	74.9	
1952 1953				91.7	91.4 100.0	
1954				102.8	102.5	
Quarter ended—			-			
1952—September				99.0	98.8	
December				99.2	99.3	
1953—March				100.3	100.4	
June				101.4	101.6	
September				102.7	102.4	
December		.,.		102.9	102.2	
1954—March				102.9	102.7	
June				102.8	102.7	
September				102.6	102.7	
December				103.2	103.2	

The figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted merely to avoid the distortion that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. For instance, if the Interim Indexes for each quarter of 1953 were rounded off to 100, 102, 102 and 102 respectively, they would suggest a rise of 2 per cent. in June Quarter, 1953 and no change in September Quarter, 1953. The figures for the Interim Index as presented in the table indicate a rise of the order of 1 per cent. in June Quarter, 1953, and 1 per cent. in September Quarter, 1953. Price indexes cannot measure aggregate price variations with an accuracy of the order of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The Interim Index shows that the aggregate "C" Series Index continued to be representative and reasonably reliable within its definition in respect of the average of the six capital cities. The divergences appearing in the movements of the two indexes since June Quarter, 1953, are largely due to very pronounced fluctuations in prices of some seasonal items whose weights are less in the Interim Index than in the "C" Series Index. Divergence of this kind is not as yet of a major character and may be transient. With changing conditions significant divergences may occur between the movements shown by a retail price index (such as the "C" Series Index) constructed on pre-war weights and a comparatively limited range of major items and a retail price index (such as the Interim Index) constructed on 1950–53 weights and a broader list of items. The two indexes represent, respectively, two distinct approaches to the measurement of retail price variations in recent years. (See last paragraph of § 4, I., page 8.)

For general statistical purposes there is as yet no significant divergence between the movements of the two indexes, if due regard is paid to the fact that a composite price index is necessarily an approximate summary which combines into one aggregate price variations of many items.

Any more rigid use of the index for specific purposes is the responsibility of the bodies or persons using the indexes.

§ 5. Tabular Statements of Retail Price Index Numbers.

- ı. General.—Information on retail price movements is published as follows:—
- (i) Monthly.—The Monthly Review of Business Statistics contains annual, quarterly and monthly index numbers to the latest available date.
- (ii) Quarterly.—Statements are issued about three weeks after the end of each quarter relating to the Interim and the "C" Series Retail Price Indexes respectively for that quarter and immediately preceding quarters. The Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics contains annual, quarterly and monthly index numbers to the latest available date. This publication also contains certain average prices of items of food and groceries, for the latest available quarter.

- (iii) Annual.—The Labour Report contains index numbers over a number of past years, and the monthly and quarterly results for at least the latest available year. Certain average prices for the latest year of items of food and groceries, are also published in this Report. The Official Year Book also contains information similar to, but in less detail than, that published herein.
- 2. The "C" Series Retail Price Index.—A table of "C" Series index numbers for the weighted average of the six capital cities combined, together with index numbers for the four main groups of items in the "C" Series Index for each year 1914 to 1954 is shown on pages 15–16. Detailed tables were published on pages 19 to 31 of Labour Report No. 41, 1952.
- 3. The Interim Retail Price Index.—On this and the following page are published:—
 - (i) the Interim Retail Price index numbers for each of the years ended June from 1951 to 1954, and for each quarter during the period September Quarter, 1952 to December Quarter, 1954, for the weighted average of the six capital cities combined, showing also separate indexes for each of the four groups of items below;
 - (ii) the Interim Retail Price index numbers for each of the years ended June from 1951 to 1954, and for each quarter during the period December Quarter, 1953 to December Quarter, 1954, for each capital city and for the six capital cities combined, and showing also separate indexes for each of the four groups of items (page 13).

Interim Retail Price Index-Group Indexes.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX CAPITAL CITIES.

(Base: Year 1952-53 = 100.)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Rent.(a)	Other Items.	All Groups.	
Year ended June—						
1951	 67.9	78.1	90.3	76.3	74.9	
1952	 89.4	93.8	92.6	91.3	91.4	
1953	 100.0	100.0	100.0	0.001	100.0	
1954	 103.7	101.6	105.0	100.9	102.5	
Quarter ended—						
1952—September	 99.8	98.0	97.0	98.7	98.8	
December	 98.5	99.6	99.0	100.0	99.3	
1953—March	 100.0	100.4	101.4	100.6	100.4	
June	 101.7	102.0	102.6	100.7	101.6	
September	 103.9	10£.5	103.3	O.LOI	102.4	
December	 103.4	101.6	103.9	100.5	102.2	
1954—March	 104.0	101.8	104.9	IOI.2	102.7	
June	 103.7	101.5	107.7	100.9	102.7	
September	 103.0	101.6	108.9	101.2	102.7	
December	 103.7	102.3	109.3	IOI.2	103.2	

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base of Each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.)

Note.—The index numbers here inder are designed to measure aggregate variations in retail prices of specified groups of items for specified cities individually. They measure variations from time to time and not differences in price level as between cities nor comparative costs of groups of items.

	Year	Year	Year ended	Year ended	1953.		195	54.	
City.	ended ended June, June, 1951. 1952.	June,	June, 1954.	Dec. Qtr.	Mar. Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	
			GR	OUP I.—F	00D.				
sydney	66.I	89.9	100 0	102.4	101.9	102.9	101.8	101.6	102.8
felbourne	69.2	89.1	100 0	104.6	104.7	104.4	104.3	102.7	103.4
Brisbane	69.2	90.I	100 0	104.1	104.0	105.5	104.0 104.2	102.3 105.1	104.0
Adelaide	69.2	90.5 87.0	100 0	103.5	103.8	106.8	100.4	109.6	108.0
Perth	69.3 66.4	86.8	100 0	107.7	109.0	106.6	106.6	106.1	105.0
Six Capitals(a)	67.9	89.4	100.0	103.7	103.4	104.0	103.7	103.0	103.7
	-	GRO	NID II(CLOTHING	AND DRA	PERÝ.			
1		One			1				
Sydney	78.6	93.6	100 0	101.7	101.6	101.9	101.8	101.8	102.0
Melbourne	77.6	93.4	100 0	101.3	101.3	101.5	ICI.I	101.2	ICI.
Brisbane	78.7	94.6	100 0	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.
Adelaide	77.0 78.8	93.9	100 0	102.2	102.4	102.3	101.8	101.9	102.
Perth	78.8	95.5	100 0	100.9	101.0	101.0	100.6	100.7	
Hobart	78.9	94.7	100 0	102.6	102.8	102.8	102.6	102.6	103.
Six Capitals(a)	78.1	93.8	100.0	101.6	101.6	101.8	101.5	101.6	102.
		GROUP I	II.—Reni	(b) (4 ANI	5-ROOME	ED HOUSE	8).		
Sydney	86.6	87.7	100.0	107.7	107.2	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.
Melbourne	99.4	99.6	100 0	100.8	100.6	101.0	101.3	ICI.5	IOI
Brisbane	93.7	97.7	100 0	102.9	102.5	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.
Adelaide	82.8	86.0	100 0	102.7	102.4	102.9	103.3	103.8	104.
Perth	82.1	94.4	100 0	110.8	101.9	703.I	136.7	147.3	148.
Hobart	85.r	91.4	100 0	108.8	108.8	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.
$\operatorname{Six} \operatorname{Capitals}(a)$	90.3	92.6	100 0	105.0	103.9	101.9	107.7	108.9	109.
			GROUP	IV.—OTH	ER ITEMS				
Sydney	78.3	93.6	100.0	100.5	99.9	100.8	100.7	101.0	IOI.
Melbourne	73.5	88.7	100.0	100.9	100.4	101.2	100.9	IOI.I	100.
Brisbane	78.5	92.7	190.0	103.0	103.6	103.5	103.5	104.0	104
Adelaide	76.9	90.2	100 0	99.3	98.8	99.4	98.7	99.I	99.
Perth	74.6	89.6	100 0	100.8	IOI.I	100.4	100.5	101.2	101
Hobart	72.7	89.0	100 0	108.2	109.2	109.8	104 6	104.9	105
Six Capitals(a)	76.3	91.3	100 0	100.9	100.5	101.2	100.9	101.2	101.
		- And of the Burnish		ALL GROU	IPS.		aliana labakan arat lasar	The state of the s	A. de la de marte de la constante de la consta
The state of the s			100.0		7.5- 0	102.6	102.2	102.2	102.
Sydney	74.6	91.7	100.0	102.2	101.8	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.
Melbourne	75.2	91.0	100.0	102.4	102.2	103.8	102.3	102.8	103.
Brisbane	76.4	92.7	100.0	103.0	103.1	103.0	102.0	102.5	102.
Adelaide	74.7	90.9	100 0	103.9	101.7	103.3	107.6	109.0	108
Perth Hobart	74.5 73.1	90.7 89.9	100 0	106.6	107.4	106.7	105.3	105.1	104

§ 6. The "C" Series Retail Price Index: 1914 to 1954.

1. Construction.—Full particulars relating to the construction, items, weights and method of tabulation of the "C" Series Retail Price Index were last published in Labour Report No. 41, 1952, on pages 10-18. Tabular statements of index numbers were shown on pages 19-27, and historical particulars of the index, and its relation to automatic basic wage variations prior to 12th September, 1953, on pages 32-40.

⁽a) Weighted average. (b) See note (b) on page 16.

2. Significant Dates.—The following table furnishes index numbers for the six capital cities as a whole, for certain significant dates since November, 1914—the earliest date for which this index is available.

"C" SERIES RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS. WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX CAPITAL CITIES.

(Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923–27 = 1,000.) 1914, November 687 (Beginning of War I.) 1918, November 905 (End of War I.) 1920, November 1,166 (Post-War peak) 1922, November 975 (Post-War trough) 1929, Year .. 1,033 (Pre-Depression peak) 1933, Year ... 804 (Depression trough) 016 (Pre-War II.) 1939, September Quarter 1943, March Quarter ... 1,123 (Pre-Price Stabilization) 1943, June Quarter I,143 (War II. peak) 1945, September Quarter I,126 (End of War II.) 1948, September Quarter 1,311 1950, September Quarter .. I,572 1952, September Quarter .. 2,238 1953, September Quarter 2,321 1954, December Quarter 2,333

The index rose by approximately 32 per cent. during the first world war and by a further 29 per cent. in the two post-war years (November, 1918, to November, 1920). From November, 1920, to November, 1922, there was a fall of 16 per cent., and the index remained relatively stable until the onset of the depression in 1929. During the four years of the depression 1929 to 1933 the index fell by 22 per cent., rising thereafter steadily until 1939 when it was nearly 14 per cent. above the level of 1933, and approximately at the level it had occupied at the date of the Armistice of 1918. Between the outbreak of war (September, 1939) and March, 1943 (pre-price stabilization), the index rose by approximately 23 per cent. to a level slightly below that reached at the height of the post-war boom in 1920. Compared with March Quarter, 1943, the index number at the close of the war was practically

unchanged.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war, price control was established by the Government under Regulations dated 28th September, 1939, and a national policy of price stabilization was applied as from 12th April, 1943, backed by more stringent price control and price subsidies. The retail price level, as measured by the index, remained relatively steady throughout 1944 and 1945 at the level of March, 1943. This stabilized level was approximately 23 per cent. above that of 1939 and 63 per cent. above the level prevailing at the beginning of the first world war in 1914. After June Quarter, 1946, war-time controls, subsidies, etc., were progressively modified and by early 1949 had been virtually eliminated. In the latter part of 1950 export prices (especially for wool) rose very substantially and have remained relatively very high. In December, 1950, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration raised the basic wage by approximately 14 per cent. Concurrently, public works expenditure and private investment rose to very high levels.

This retail price index rose by 16 per cent. in the three years following the end of the 1939-45 War (i.e., to September Quarter, 1948) and by 77 per cent. in the next five years to September Quarter, 1953 and remained

relatively stable at that level until December Quarter, 1954.

An account of price control measures and of price stabilization in Australia was published in *Official Year Book* No. 37, pages 458–464, and No. 40, pages 279–280.

3. "C" Series Retail Price Index, Six Capital Cities, 1914 to 1954.— The movement in the various groups of the index and in the index as a whole for each year for which it has been compiled is shown in the following table for the six capital cities combined:—

"C" Series Retail Price Index and its "Group" Index Numbers (a) for the Six Capital Cities combined.

(Base of Each Group: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.		Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5- roomed Houses).(b)	Clothing.	Miscel- laneous.	Total "C" Series Index.	
1914 (c) 1915 (c) 1916 (c) 1917 (c)			641 842 812 836	649 659 665 685	754 792 881 992	749 786 802 882	687 782 795 847
1918 (c)			861	722	1,097	972	905
1919 (c) 1920 (c) 1921 (c)		• •	1,026 1,209 950	768 851 877	1,238 1,365 1,246	1,036 1,194 1,010	1,022 1,166 1,013
1922 (c) 1923			945 1,009	929 950	1,052 1,045	999 999	975 1,003
1924 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			969 998	988 1,008 1,026	1,003 991 986	1,004 992	987 997
1926 1927 1928	• •		1,023 1,000 985	1,020 1,030 1,066	975 977	998 1,008 1,010	I,011 I,002 I,009
1929 1930	• •		1,044 941 826	1,073 1,047 901	996 951 853	1,007 999 973	1,033 975 873
1932 1933			796 751	817 804	804 787	958 950	830 804
1934			783 806 825	810 839 879	785 783 792	944 946 947	817 832 850
1937			851 886	912 942	811 829	960 961	873 897
1939 1940 1941 1942			927 939 947 1,031 1,037	965 973 976 976 975	841 956 1,118 1,308 1,440	962 998 1,060 1,112 1,160	920 957 1,008 1,091
1944 1945 1946			1,026 1,034 1,036 1,100	976 975 976 977	1,435 1,425 1,505 1,566	1,165 1,161 1,167 1,199	1,126 1,126 1,145 1,188
1948 1949 1950			1,256 1,394 1,566	979 982 987 1,009	1,744 1,997 1,286	1,257 1,338 1,435	1,295 1,415 1,560 1,883
1951 1952 1953	• •	• •	2,041 2,526 2,641	1,057	2,749 3,096 3,223	1,679 1,958 2,053	2,196 2,302
1954			2,671	1,192	3,218	2,062	2,326

"C" Series Retail Price Index and its "Group" Index Numbers (a) for the Six Capital Cities combined—continued.

(Base of Each Group: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5- roomed Houses).(b)	Clothing.	Miscel- laneous.	Total, "C" Series Index.
Quarter— 1939—September	 920	967	836	961	916
June	 1,028	975	1,421	1,161	1,123
June	1,037	975	1,416	1,161	1,125
September	1,040	975	1,415	1,161	1,126
December	1,030	975	1,448	1,161	1,129
1946—March	 1,036	976	1,456	1,164	1,134
June	1,042	976	1,494	1,167	1,145
September	1,029	976	1,521	1,167	1,146
December	1,037	976	1,550	1,170	1,156
1947—March	 1,071	976	1,525	1,181	1,165
June , ,	1,088	976	1,534	1,184	1,174
September	1,104	977	1,566	1,213	1,192
December	1,138	977	1,639	1,217	1,221
1948—March	 1,190	978	1,661	1,231	1,248
June	1,229	979	1,720	1,248	1,278
September	1,274	979	1,778	1,271	1,311
December	1,330	980	1,818	1,277	1,341
1949—March	1,361	981	1,849	1,304	1,364
June	1,388	981	1,963	1,325	1,403
September	1,396	982	2,043	1,345	1,428
December	1,429	983	2,132	1,378	1,466
1950—March	1,473	984	2,156	1,402	1,491
June	1,520	986	2,261	1,413	1,534
September	1,582	987	2,316	1,432	1,572
December	1,689	989	2,410	1,492	1,643
1951March	 1,790	1,004	2,487	1,564	1,713
June	1,925	1,007	2,746	1,641	1,833
September	2,136	1,010	2,833	1,715	1,943
December	2,311	1,013	2,930	1,794	2,042
1952—March	2,404	1,023	2,992	1,828	2,098
June	2,567	1,041	3,099	1,949	2,206
September	2,592	1,070	3,115	2,018	2,238
December	2,542	1,094	3,177	2,035	2,243
June September December	2,572 2,605 2,686 2,702	1,122 1,136 1,144 1,151	3,200 3,245 3,228 3,217	2,048 2,051 2,054 2,060	2,268 2,293 2,321 2,327
1954—March	 2,683	1,162	3,228	2,070	2,327
June	2,670	1,191	3,212	2,061	2,324
September	2,654	1,205	3,210	2,058	2,321
December	2,677	1,209	3,222	2,060	2,333

⁽a) "Group" index numbers in the above table cannot be compared with each other in crier to show the relative cost of Food and Groceries, Housing. Clothing or Miscell meous requirements, since each "Group" has its own Base = 1,000, viz., the weighted average cost for the six capital cities as a whole during the five-year period 10.73-27. (b) Rent. The rent index numbers shown in the tables in this Report measure the proportionate rise and fall in the average weekly rentals paid for houses of four and five rooms, taking corresponding houses throughout. They are "price" indexes in the strict sense, i.e., they are designed to measure only the "price" element in rent fluctuations. Rentals of new tenanted houses completed since the end of the war are not taken into account.

§ 7. International Comparisons: Retail Price Index Numbers.

A.—The following table shows the increases in retail prices in Australia and certain other countries since the quarter during which World War II. commenced. In this section, the index used for Australia is of necessity the "C" Series Retail Price Index. The figures show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

Retail Price Index Numbers.

(FOOD, RENT, CLOTHING, MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.)

(Base: September Quarter, 1939 = 100.)

Period.	Australia.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.(a)	United States of America.
1939—						
September Quarter	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940—Year	105	119	105	104	104	100
1941— ,,	011	104	III	108	109	105
1942 ,,	119	129	116	III	118	116
1943— ,,	124	128	117	114	126	125
944 ,,	123	129	118	116,6)	130	123
1945 ,,	123	131	119	118	133	127
946 ,,	125	131	123	118	135	138
947	130	102 c)	134	122	141	158
948 ,,	141	108	154	132	149	170
949— ,,	154	III	160	134(d)	154	168
950 ,,	170	114	165	142	160	171
951 ,	206	124	183	157	172	185
1952— ,,	240	136	186	170	187	189
953— ,,	251	140	184	178	194	190
954— "	254	143	185	185	197	191
952-March Quarter	229	133	189	167	183	187
June "	241	136	186	169	185	188
Sept. ,,	244	137	186	171	188	190
Dec. "	245	138	183	172	192	190
953-March Quarter	248	130	183	174	IGO	180
June ,,	250	141	183	176	193	ICO
Sept. ",	253	140	184	178	196	101
Dec. ,,	254	140	185	182	195	191
954—March Quarter	254	140	184	183	194	101
June ,,	254	142	184	186	196	191
Sept. ,,	253	143	186	186	197	191
Dec.	255	145	186	186	200	190

⁽a) Food, Rent and Miscellaneous Expenditure. (b) War-time Index linked to former series. (c) New Series (Base: 17th June, 1947 = 100) commencing from September quarter, 1947. (d) Consumers' (Retail) Price Index from March quarter, 1949, onwards. Index numbers for earlier periods (shown for purposes of comparison) are obtained by linking the movement in the Retail Price Index (Base 1926-30) with the new index.

B.—The following tables give index numbers of retail prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1948 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries.(a)

(Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.)

(Base: 1948 = 100.)

FOOD, CLOTHING, RENT AND MISCELLANEOUS.

		AUSTRALIA.	BELGIUM.	BRAZIL.	CANADA.	CHILE.	DENMARE.	EGYPT.	FINLAND.	INDIA.	IBELAND.
Town or Num of Localities		30	62	Sao Paulo.	64	San- tiago.	200	Cairo.	32	Bom- bay.	120
1939		71	27	24	65	24	61	36	13	35	56
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946		74 78 84 87 87 87 88 92	30 (e) 83 87	26 28 32 37 50 62 71	68 72 75 76 77 77 80 87	27 31 39 45 50 55 63 85	76 89 92 93 94 96 95	(d) 40 49 66 86 99 104 102	15 18 21 24 26 36 57 74	37 41 52 76 78 78 85	65 71 79 89 93 93 92 (d) 98
1948		100	100 97	1 00 98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1950 1951		120 146	96 105	104 113	(d)107 118	137 167	107 119	104 114	123	103	102 110
1952 1953 1954	• •	170 178 180	106 106 107	133 162 190	12I 120 12I	204 256 44I	123 123 124	113 105 101	(d) 154 157 157	105 108 104	119 126 126
March Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,		180 179 179 180	107 108 107	173 189 196 203	120 120 121 121	347 408 474 535	123 124 124 125	103 101 100 100	158 158 159 152	105 105 104 102	125 125 127 127

	NETHER- LANDS. (b)	NEW ZEALAND.	NORWAY.	Peru.	SOUTHERN RHODESIA.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	UNITED KINGDOM.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	URUGUAY.
Town or Number of Localities.	6	21	53	Lima.	5	60	34	9	200	34	Monte- video.
1939	47	75	64	29	70	67	62	68	(c) 103	58	58
1940	53	79	74	32	71	75	67	70	(c) 119	58	61
1941	61 66 68 (e)70 (e)80 (e)88	82 84 86 88 89 90	87 92 95 96 98	34 39 42 48 54 59	(d) 74 78 82 86 88 91	85 92 93 93 93	78 87 91 93 93	73 79 84 87 89 91	(c) 129 (c) 130 (c) 129 (c) 130 (c) 132 (c) 132	61 68 72 73 75 81	61 62 65 68 77 85
1947 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	91 94	93	100	76 100	93 100	96 1 00	100	95 1 00	(f) 94 100	100	98 100
1949	(d)100	(d)102	100	115	106	102	99	104	103	99	105
1950 1951	109 122 122	107 119 129	(d)105 122 133	129 142 152	115 122 133	103 119 129	(d) 98 102 105	108 116 126	106 116 126	100	101
1953 1954	122 129	134 141	136 142	165 174	136 137	130	104	130 133	130 130	111	140 157
March Qtr. June , Sept. , Dec. ,	127 129 129 130	139 141 141 141	138 140 145 143	172 173 175 178	137 138 137 136	131 132 131 131	104 104 105 106	131 132 133 135	130 131 133 134	112 112 112 111	149 156 159 163

⁽a) The index numbers in the above table are based mainly on the prices of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items. (b) Base, 1949 = 100. (e) Base, 1937 = 100. (d) New index spliced to former index. (e) Based on fewer than twelve months. (f) New index as from 17th June, 1947; cannot be linked to former series. Annual index number for 1947 based on fewer than twelve months.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries-continued.

(Base: 1948 = 100.)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

			AUSTRALIA.	BRAZIL.	CANADA.	CHILE.	DENMARR.	EGYPT.	FINLAND.	FBANCE.(a)	INDIA.	IRELAND.
	or Nu Localiti		30	Sao Paulo.	64	San- tiago.	200	Cairo.	32	Paris.	Bom- bay.	120
1939			74	24	51	23	61	34	II	7	33	55
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945			75 75 82 83 82 82 83	25 28 31 36 47 58 74	54 59 65 67 67 68 72	27 31 41 48 52 55 64	74 91 94 93 93 94 94	(c) 37 47 64 88 104 108	13 16 19 21 21 33 52	8 9 10 13 17 23 39	36 40 52 72 76 78 91	62 68 76 84 89 90
1947 1948	• •	::	88 1 00	88 1 00	82 100	86 100	98 100	99	76 100	63 92	100	(c) 97 100
1949			III	96	104	115	IOI	102	103	(g) 100	105	100
1950 1951	• •		125 162	103	(c)106 121	134 169	118 131	111 120	118 126	111	105	100
1952			201	131	121	216	138	117	(c) 136	141	107	119
1953 1954			210 213	172 209	117 117	263 490	139 144	109	137 134	137 135	112 106	(h) 100 100
Marc June Sept Dec.	ch Qtr.		214 213 211 213	179 212 217 225	116 115 118	376 444 536 606	139 140 145 146	110 111 110 112	135 136 137 128	136 136 133 135	107 106 106 103	98 98 102 100

	MEXICO.	NETHER- LANDS.(a)	NEW ZEALAND.	NORWAY.	Peru.	SOUTHERN RHODESIA.	SWITZER. LAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	UNITED KINGDOM.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	URUGUAY.
Town or Numbe of Localities.	mexi- co City.	6	21	53	Lima.	5	34	9	200	34	Monte- video.
1939		41 48	76 78	67 81	25 28	62 63	58 64	63 65	(b) 101 (b) 118	45 46	52 54
1941	36 46 59 64	58 63 64 (d) 66 (d) 67 (d) 78	80 82 82 83 83 83	96 100 102 102 103 104	32 35 39 45 50 54	(c) 68 71 74 76 78 81	76 87 92 94 94	70 77 84 88 90 92	(b) 121 (b) 116 (b) 119 (b) 121 (b) 122 (b) 122	50 59 66 65 66 76	54 56 60 62 74 83
1947	100	85 92	89 100	100	74 100	88 100	97 100	97 100	(e) 94 100	92 100	102
1949	104	c 100	c 103	99	116	106	99	103	105	96	100
1950 1951	108 124	111	113	c 108	134 150	121 132	c 100 103	109 116	113 126	97 108	91
1952	144	123	143	144	162	149	105	137	(f)105	110	129
1953 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	139 145	I24 I29	152 159	146 158	180 193	155 153	105 107	144 145	III II4	108	138 154
March Qtr June ,,	137 142 148 150	126 131 131 129	156 161 161 160	151 156 165 160	188 191 194 198	154 154 152 151	106 109 110	143 145 146 146	111 113 116 117	108 109 109	143 154 155 164

⁽a) Base, 1949 = 100. (b) Base, 1937 = 100. (c) New index spliced to former index.
(d) Based on fewer than twelve months. (e) New index as from 17th June, 1947 = 100; cannot be linked to former series. Annual index number for 1947 based on fewer than twelve months. (f) Base, 15th January, 1952 = 100; cannot be linked to former series. (g) New index; base, 1949 = 100. (h) New index; base, 1953 = 100.

CHAPTER II.—WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES. § 1. General.

Two indexes of wholesale prices are compiled by the Bureau. These are—

(i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index;

(ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

Particulars of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, which is now

obsolescent, are given in § 3 commencing on page 22 below.

After reviewing the regimen and weighting of this index the 1930 Conference of Statisticians resolved that a new index of Wholesale Prices of Basic Materials and Foodstuffs should be compiled. This index extends back to the year 1928 and is compiled monthly. This Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index is one of a series of Wholesale Price Indexes designed for special purposes.

§ 2. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

1. Price Quotations.—The prices used in the index have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets.

Commodities in the index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and in respect of imported materials as nearly as may be at the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. Thus the price of imported goods is not taken at the time of

import, but rather on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis.

Broadly, where home-consumption prices exist for local products, they have been used in this index. During the year 1950-51 wool for local manufacture was subsidized. The home-consumption price for wool was used to calculate the index numbers shown in the table in paragraph 4.

page 22.

- 2. Commodities and Grouping.—For purposes of this index "basic" materials (as opposed to certain of the Foodstuffs) are commodities in the primary or basic forms in which they first enter into productive processes carried out in Australia. The regimen comprises 80 commodities, divided into seven main groups. Each group is sub-divided into goods which are mainly imported, and goods which are mainly home-produced. A full list of these commodities is set out below, showing the quantity-multipliers (weights) for each commodity, and the percentage of the total aggregate value in 1950 contributed by each commodity and group.
- 3. Method of Construction.—The index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights (quantity-multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928–29 to 1934–35 inclusive. Changes in usage, changes of category as between "imported" and "home-produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the index. These and other problems (e.g., dual prices for some commodities) are being examined with a view to revision of the regimen, its grouping and weighting, when conditions are more stable.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

Commodities in Regimen, Units of Messurement, Quantity-Multipliers, and Percentage Value-Weight in 1950.

Commodity.	Unit.	Quantity- multiplier. (Weight.)	Per- centage Value- weight 1950.	Commodity.	Unit.	Quantity- multiplier. (Weight.)	Per- centage Value- weight 1950.
Metals and Coal— Principally Im-				Rubber and Hides-			-
ported—				Principally Imported—			
Aluminium Principally Home- produced—	ton	985	0.05	Rubber, crude Principally Home- produced —	lb.	24,214,400	1.17
Iron and steel Briquettes	ton	637,000	3.19	Calf skins	lb.	4,455,000	0.06
Copper, wire bars	ton	7,000	0.14	Cattle hides Tanning bark	ton	57,24.6,000	0.48
Coal	ton	9,300,000	11.21	Total			1.85
Lead, soft pig Tin, ingots	ton	10,400	0.13	Building Materials—			
Zine, ingots	ton	14,800	0.20	Principally Imported—			
Total			15.56	Timber, soft-			
				woods	sup. ft.	346,500	5.00
Oils, Fats and Waxes—				Turpentine	gallon	458,000	0.07
Principally Im-				Principally Home- produced—			
ported— Coconut oil	ton	6,500	0.22	Bricks Cement	1,000	372,000	0.82
Fuel oil	ton	170,000	0.70	Drain-pipes	foot	479,000 7,270,000	0.28
Linseed oil Lubr cating oil	gallon gallon	3,960,000	0.68	Glass, window	sq. ft.	82,370	0.06
Kerosene, power	gallon	21,000,000	0.50	Lime	ton	51,144	0.07
Petrol Principally Home-	gallon	218,000,000	8.45	Plaster Timber, hard-	ton	53,000	0.18
produced— Beeswax	lb.	169,112	0.01	woods	sup. ft.	2,575,000	1.93
Tallow	ton	26,000	0.23	White lead Whiting	cwt.	60,000	0.09
Total			11.14	m / 1		274,000	9.38
Textiles—							9.30
Principally Im-				Foodstuffs and To- bacco—			
ported— Hemp	ton	5 575	0.45	Principally Im-			
Kapok	lb.	5,575	0.45	ported— Tapioca	cwt.	719,000	0.59
Jute fibre Phormium tenax	ton	874	0.04	Cocoa, raw Coffee	ewt.	99,500	0.47
Silk, raw	lb.	2,275 455,900	0.02	Tea	lb.	3,469,000 46,629,000	2.84
Principally Home- produced—				Mustard Herrings	doz. lb.	47,000	0.02
Cotton, raw	lb.	15,900,000	0.61	Salmon	doz. lb.	276,000 1,048,000	0.71
Wool, greasy	lb.	50,200,000	4.50	Sild	doz. 4-oz. tins	807,300	0.16
Total			6.21	Tobacco, leaf	lb.	17,451,000	7.21
				Principally Home- produced —			
Chemicals— Principally Im-				Barley	bushel	4,940,000	0.50
ported—				Maize	bushel	315,000	0.05 I.43
Ammonium sul-	400			Rice	cwt.	323,200	0.19
Potash, muriate	ton	23,830 4,055	0.16	Wheat	bushel ton	39,900,000	3.75 0.25
Potash, sul-			0.04	Peas	bushel	644,000	0.18
phate	ton	2,025	0.02	Potatoes	ton	348.000	2.28
Soda, nitrate	ton	21,400 1,100	0.13	Beef	ton	336,000 7,004 750	3.87 8.88
Soda, nitrate— Chilean				Lamb	lb.	83,119,000	I.54
Sulphur	ton	3,600 95,500	0.03	Mutton Pork	lb.	436,414,000	4.65 I.24
Principally Home-		93,300	0.79	Butter fat	lb.	47,562,000	5.28
produced— Arsenic	ton			Lard	lb.	1,427,000	0.02
Blood and bone	ton	1,531 34.431	0.03	Milk Currants	gallon lb.	9.900,000	4.70
Methylated spirits	gallon			Sultanas	lb.	18,000,000	0.28
Soda crystals	ton	2,374,000 4,986	0.09	Grapes	ton	94,000	0.37
	ton	704,144	1.65	Total			51.91
Superphosphate	1,000						
Superphosphate Sulphuric acid	ton	226,450	0.87	All Groups Principally Imported			

4. Index Numbers.—Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table. Current index numbers, on the base: Average of three years ended June, 1939 = 100, are published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index Numbers. (Base of each Group: Year 1928 = 100.)

	 							,			
			Bas	ic Mater	ials.					Materi: loodstu	
Period.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats and Waxes.	Tex- tiles.	Chemi- cals.	Rub- ber and Hides.	Build- ing Mat- erials.	Total.	Food- stuffs and To- bacco.	Goods princi- pally Im- por- ted.	Goods princi- pally Home Pro- duced.	All Groups.
1928	 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929 1930 1931 1932	 95 89 83 82	102 108 109 107 88	83 61 57 54 62	98 95 98 98	77 55 58 53 56	98 100 98 100	98 93 92 88 83	107 95 81 79 78	101 105 111 108 101	103 92 79 76 75	103 95 87 84 81
1934 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 79 74 72 79 80	82 88 91 95 95	66 62 76 87 61	89 82 82 82 83	60 59 72 89 66	98 97 99 110 104	8c 79 82 91 88	81 85 91 93 96	99 103 105 113 109	75 76 81 84 85	81 83 87 91
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	 81 84 88 97 103	97 123 134 151 160	65 78 82 93 110	84 97 106 116 118	76 93 98 104 106	105 127 137 154 181	90 104 112 125 135	95 100 104 119 121	111 134 156 180 199	86 90 91 101 103	92 101 107 120 126
1944 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 103 103 102 107 129	160 153 142 142 159	108 108 119 165 234	118 117 116 116 127	106 106 104 94 100	183 184 187 194 204	135 133 131 137 157	122 126 128 137 156	200 198 194 202 217	104 106 107 114 135	127 128 128 135 155
1949 1950 1951 1952	 160 179 235 299 307	166 179 196 216 217	254 382 475 408 467	138 179 229 277 279	96 155 248 193 154	213 258 327 432 394	175 208 261 304 301	175 202 246 275 292	225 263 299 325 307	156 183 235 273 289	173 203 251 286 293
1954	 305	204	387	260	154	380	290	290	296	284	287
January February March April . May June July August September October November	302 306 307 307 302 302 302 303 303 303 309 310	211 208 209 205 205 205 204 204 204 199 199	405 392 391 397 404 409 409 380 379 363 352 364	269 261 261 261 261 258 258 258 258 259	144 141 138 141 139 138 138 155 175 182 181	382 382 383 376 376 376 376 376 383 383 383 383	292 290 291 290 291 289 289 289 288 289	289 290 289 290 290 292 292 292 287 289 291	297 295 295 292 292 292 292 293 293 294 304	285 285 285 286 286 286 286 285 281 281 281	288 287 287 288 288 288 287 287 288 288

§ 3. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index.

I. General.—An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912. It relates chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that date. Neither the component items of the regimen nor the weighting have been varied. Consequently, the index is outmoded for current use and is a measure of variations in wholesale prices based on the weighting originally determined. It has some historic significance as a measure of changes in the prices of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. It is now published only

on an annual basis and is mainly used as an approximate indication of long-term trends since the year 1861, for which it was first compiled. A description of the index and a list of the commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43-45.

2. Index Numbers—1861 to 1953 (1911 base).—Index numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index Numbers. (Base of each Group: Year 1911 = 1,000.)

			(Duse	oj eaen	Group:	1 ear 19	11 == 1	,000.)		
Ye	ar.	Metals and Coal.	Wool, Cotton, Leather, &c.	Agricul- tural Pro- duce, &c.	Dairy Produ ce .	Grocer- ies.	Meat.	Building Materials.	Chemi- cals.	All Groups,
1861 1871 1881 1891 1901	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,438 1,096 1,178 895 1,061	1,381 1,257 1,115 847 774	1,583 1,236 1,012 1,024 928	1,008 864 935 995 1,029	1,963 1,586 1,421 1,032 1,048	888 1,345	1,070 1,044 1,091 780 841	2,030 1,409 1,587 1,194 917	1,538 1,229 1,121 945 974
1902		1,007	756	1,192	1,215	945	1,447	837	881	1,051
1903		923	834	1,209	1,059	936	1,443	875	921	1,049
1904		821	885	754	876	916	1,427	845	875	890
1905		772	850	894	980	942	1,209	809	859	910
1906		882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864	948
1907 1908 1909 1910		1,037 1,033 1,014 1,004 1,000	1,017 901 907 1,052 1,000	973 1,312 1,000 969 1,000	1,020 1,198 1,119 1,100 1,000	948 968 978 999	1,294 1,335 1,088 1,008	968 935 911 996	961 891 815 898 1,000	1,021 1,115 993 1,003 1,000
1912	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913		1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1.024	1,252	1,128	995	1,188
1914		1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915		1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916		1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918		2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919		2,121	2,363	1,987	1,651	1,514	2,342	2,852	2,896	2,055
1920		2,302	2,625	2,460	2,213	1,920	3,279	3,226	2,834	2,483
1921		2,173	1,361	1,767	2,000	1,977	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,941	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923		1,826	2,148	1,778	1,840	1,746	2,579	2,024	1,933	1,944
1924		1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,814	1,806	1,885
1925		1,851	1,966	1,796	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926		1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,730	1,931	1,664	1,816	1,832
1927	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,623	1,866	1,817
1928		1,913	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929		1,913	1,555	1,793	1,854	1,689	2,245	1,755	1,943	1,803
1930		1,867	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,024	1,875	1,982	1,596
1931		1,826	1,040	1,121	1,398	1,794	1,512	2,025	2,166	1,429
1932 1933 1934 1935	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,736 1,713 1,660 1,602 1,566	998 1,11 8 1,26 1 1,21 7 1,330	1,230 1,175 1,288 1,344 1,480	1,304 1,194 1,274 1,325 1,351	1,766 1,714 1,735 1,729 1,731	1,351 1,485 1,540 1,508 1,684	2,043 2,061 2,015 1,964 1,969	2,127 2,105 2,017 1,996 1,997	1,411 1,409 1,471 1,469 1,543
1937	• •	1,772	1,406	1,604	1,451	1,750	1,678	2,430	2,006	1,656
1938		1,746	1,051	1,789	1,549	1,747	1,871	2,238	2,059	1,662
1939		1,758	1,101	1,820	1.557	1,752	1,710	2,220	2,075	1,665
1940		1,854	1,361	1,567	1,567	1,784	1,882	2,890	2,298	1,713
1941		1,960	1,402	1,721	1,554	1,883	1,776	3,138	2,527	1,798
1942	• •	2,146	1,507	1,900	1,665	1,938	2,312	3,409	2,437	1,977
1943		2,272	1,945	1,964	1,716	1,939	2,366	3,764	2,442	2 117
1944		2,278	1,967	2,052	1,721	1,949	2,470	3,768	2,442	2,159
1945		2,270	1,960	2,259	1,726	1,967	2,560	3,770	2,527	2,228
1946		2,262	2.062	1,951	1,722	1,977	2,589	3,772	2,614	2,162
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951		2,390 2,829 3,502 3,902 5,080	2,690 3,619 3,966 5,464 7,943	2,019 2,383 2,876 3,155 4,512	1,763 2,104 2,309 2,459 2,930	2,174 2,435 2,558 2,829 2,850	2,748 2,976 3,356 4,616 6,438	3,800 4,631 4,611 (a) 5,567 (a) 7,074	2,843 3,180 3,221 3,263 3,294	2.360 2.824 3.191 3.816 5.098
1952	::	6.481 6,529	7,365 6,950	5,038 4.958	4,024 4,533	3,455 3,767	6,289 6.303	(a) 9,338 (a) 8,519	3,723 4,691	5,647 5,619

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally.

⁽a) The regimen and weighting of the original Building Materials group of this index are outmoded in respect of recent years. The movement shown here for this group between 1949 and 1954 has been calculated in accordance with the movement occurring in the Building Materials group of the Basic Materials and Foodstuffs Index.

§ 4. International Comparisons: Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

The following table gives index numbers of wholesale prices for the period 1939 to December, 1954, for Australia and other countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices in each country for the year 1948 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Various Countries.

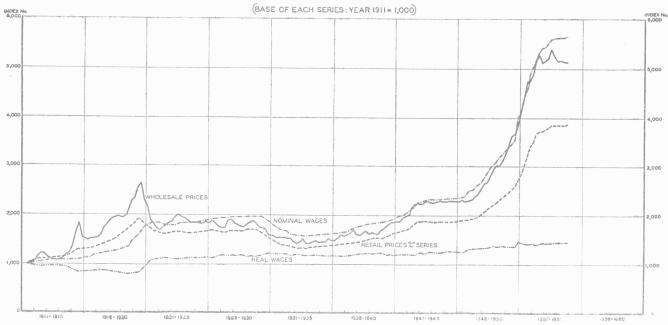
(Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.) (Base: 1948 = 100.)

Period.		AUSTRALIA.	BRAZIL.	CANADA.	CHILE.	DENMARK.	EGYPT.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	India.	IRELAND.
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1945 1946 1947		59 65 69 78 82 82 83 83	28 29 36 43 49 53 61 (a) 71 86	51 56 60 64 66 68 68 72 84	28 30 35 48 53 55 58 68 (a) 87	46 68 80 84 84 85 84 83	32 39 49 63 80 95 101 98	11 15 18 22 25 28 40 63 76	6 8 10 12 14 15 22 38 58	29 33 36 44 60 67 68 74 (a) 81	45 57 64 73 82 85 85 85 85
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953		112 131 162 185 190 185	110 127 154 171 191 246	103 109 124 117 114 112	114 134 175 217 267 419	102 115 147 143 134 134	94 104 116 113 108 105	101 116 166 164 158	(b) 100 108 138 145 138 136	105	100 105 122 129 129 126
March Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	• •	186 186 186 185	233 254 254 258	113 113 112 111	337 397 450 491	133 135 135 129	108 104 103 104	159 159 158 156	137 137 135 135	107 104	126 126 126 127

Period.	MEXICO (MEXICO CITY).	NETHER- LANDS.	NEW ZEALAND.	NORWAY.	PERU (LIMA).	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	UNITED KINGDOM.(c)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1939	38	37	58	56	27	54	48	56	47	48
	39	46	65	73	30	68	62	62	62	49
	42	53	71	90	35	80	79	68	70	55
	46	56	77	95	44	88	90	76	73	62
	56	57	82	96	51	92	94	83	74	64
1944	69 76 88 93 100	58 64 89 96	85 86 86 90 100	97 98 93 97 100	53 55 59 80 100	92 91 87 93 100	96 95 92 96 100	86 87 89 94 100	76 77 80 88 100	65 66 76 93
1949	110	104	99	102	140	101	95	106	105	95
	120	117	108	115	163	106	94	113	120	99
	148	143	126	143	192	140	105	129	146	110
	154	140	140	152	201	148	102	148	149	107
	151	134	139	152	204	139	98	149	150	105
1954	165	136	137	154	225	139	99	150	150	106
March Qtr June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	153	135	137	153	218	138	98	150	149	106
	164	137	137	155	222	139	99	149	151	106
	169	134	138	156	227	138	99	151	150	106
	175	136	139	154	233	139	100	151	151	105

⁽a) New index linked to former index. (b) New index; base, 1949 = 100. (c) Board of Trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES; NOMINAL, AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGES - INDEX NUMBERS AUSTRALIA, 1911 to 1954



EXPLANATION.—The index numbers in the graph above are for the Six Capital Cities as a whole, with the exception of those for Wholesale Prices up to the fourth quarter of 1927, which are for Melbourne. The wholesale prices graph shows the trend of prices according to the "old" Melbourne Index up to the fourth quarter of 1927, but thereafter, this index having been "spliced" with the Basic Materials and Foodstuffs Index. the curve line moves in accordance with the variations of the latter. The price quotations for this index are, in the main obtained from Melbourne sources, but their movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in most Australian markers. For the period 1911-1914 of "O" Series index numbers are taken back from the true base (November, 1914 = 1,000) by means of the "A" Series Index (Food and Rent of All Houses). Real wages are computed on the basis of the "C" Series Retail Price Index.

CHAPTER III.-WAGES AND HOURS.

§ 1. Arbitration and Wages Boards Acts and Associated Legislation.

- I. General.—Particulars regarding the operation of Commonwealth and State Laws for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913 and revised particulars have appeared annually in each issue of the Labour Report.
- 2. Laws Regulating Industrial Matters.—The principal Laws in force regulating rates of wage, hours of labour, and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions at the end of 1953 are listed below:—

COMMONWEALTH.

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1952.
Defence Transition (Residual Provisions) Act 1952.
Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1952.
Coal Industry Act 1946–1952.
Stevedoring Industry Act 1949.
Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1949–1952.
Navigation Act 1912–1953.

STATES.

New South Wales .. Industrial Arbitration Act 1940–1953. Coal Industry Act 1946–1951.

Victoria .. Factories and Shops Acts 1928-1953.

Queensland .. Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts,

1932 to 1953.

South Australia .. Industrial Code 1920–1951.

Western Australia .. Industrial Arbitration Act 1012-1052.

Mining Act 1904-1952.

Tasmania . . . Wages Boards Act 1920-1951.

3. **Methods of Administration.**—(i) Commonwealth—(a) Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under placitum (xxxv) of section 51 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". The Parliament has made such a law, namely, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act defines "an industrial dispute" as a "dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters, which extends beyond the limits of any one State and a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends". Such disputes are dealt with, in part, by a Court constituted under the Act, and otherwise by Conciliation Commissioners appointed under the Act. At the present time, the Court comprises a Chief Judge and six other Judges, whilst there is a Chief Conciliation Commissioner and nine other Conciliation Commissioners.

The Act provides that where a State award or determination is inconsistent with an award issued by the Commonwealth Authority, the latter shall prevail, and the Commonwealth Court can also restrain a State Authority from proceeding in a matter already covered, or being dealt with, by the Commonwealth Authority.

During the 1939–45 War, the powers of the Court were considerably enlarged under National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations to secure the prompt settlement of industrial disputes. The Defence Transition (Residual Provisions) Act 1952 provides for the continuation of awards, orders, determinations or decisions made under these National Security Regulations unless revoked by a Commonwealth or State industrial authority.

The allocation of the respective powers and functions of the Court and the Conciliation Commissioners is defined by Statute. The Court deals with industrial disputes in so far as they concern the standard hours of work in an industry, the basic wage for both adult males and adult females and questions relating to long service leave with pay, but all other matters in dispute are dealt with by a Conciliation Commissioner. There is, however, provision for a Conciliation Commissioner to refer any dispute or any part of a dispute to the Court for determination, but a Conciliation Commissioner is only entitled to so refer a matter if he is of the opinion, and if the Chief Judge concurs in that opinion, that the matter is one of such importance that, in the public interest, it should be dealt with by the Court.

In addition to the functions outlined above, the Act empowers the Court to make orders concerning the interpretation, and relating to the enforcement, of orders and awards. The Act also makes provision for the registration of associations of employees and employers, and certain powers in connexion therewith are, by the Act, given to the Court.

Although, in certain circumstances, there is a right of approach to the High Court with respect to decisions of the Court, the circumstances are very limited, and, for practical purposes, it can be said that decisions given by the Court are final. Decisions given by a Conciliation Commissioner, however, may be made the subject of appeal to the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration provided the party desiring to appeal can satisfy the Chief Judge, by way of application for leave to appeal, that the order or award the subject of the application deals with a matter of such importance that leave to appeal should, in the public interest, be granted.

Whilst many of the minor powers of the Court may be exercised by a Court constituted by one Judge, in all major matters, e.g., questions relating to the basic wage, standard hours of work, long service leave, applications concerning registered organizations and also appeals from orders or awards made by Conciliation Commissioners, the Court must be constituted by at least three Judges one of whom may be the Chief Judge.

The Conciliation Commissioners have been given wide powers, without technical and artificial hindrances, to go to the cause of impending industrial trouble in the particular industries to which they have been assigned and to endeavour to remove the cause of the trouble by conciliation between the parties. If this fails, the Conciliation Commissioner should then, but not until then, with no further formalities, act as arbitrator to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award or order. Prior to 1947, there was no division of work as between the Court and Conciliation Commissioners, a dispute being dealt with by either one or other part of the Tribunal, with the exception that questions relating to the basic wage and standard hours could only be dealt with by at least three Judges of the Court sitting together. There was also, at that time, a right of appeal to the Court against a decision of a Conciliation Commissioner. The amending Act of 1947 brought about the division of work between the two parts of the Tribunal, and, at the same time, made decisions of Conciliation Commissioners final. However, a

further amending Act passed in 1952 gives the Full Court (consisting of not less than three Judges) power to hear appeals from decisions of Conciliation Commissioners, from decisions of single Judges appointed to deal with industrial disputes in the maritime industry and the Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Scheme and from decisions of the Public Service Arbitrator. From 19th December, 1952, jurisdiction for the settlement of interstate disputes in the maritime industry has been transferred from a Conciliation Commissioner to a single Judge of the Court. The Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Power Act 1951 also gives a single Judge of the Court power to hear and determine industrial disputes affecting employees working on this project.

The function of preventing and settling industrial disputes exercised by the Stevedoring Industry Commission from 1947 to 1949, in which latter year it was reconstituted as the Stevedoring Industry Board, is now vested in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and is exercised by a single Judge, who may refer questions of law for the opinion of the Full Court.

(b) Coal Industry Tribunal.—The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act 1946 and the New South Wales Coal Industry Act 1946 to consider and determine interstate disputes and, in respect of New South Wales only, intra-State disputes between the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and employers in the coal-mining industry.

Special war-time bodies were created to deal with specific aspects of the coal industry, reference to which was made in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 41, page 53), but under amending legislation passed jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments in 1951 the Tribunal was vested with authority to deal with all interstate industrial disputes in the coal-mining industry, irrespective of the trade union involved, and in the case of New South Wales intra-State disputes also. The Tribunal consists of one person who may appoint two assessors nominated by the parties to advise him in matters relating to any dispute. Subsidiary authorities are the Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees who may be appointed to assist in the prevention and settlement of certain disputes. An amendment to the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act passed in 1952 makes it obligatory for the Tribunal to use conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial disputes.

- (c) Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.—Wages, hours of labour and working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1952. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, as part of the ordinary work of that Court. From 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who is appointed by the Government for a term of seven years, and who need not necessarily have legal qualifications. In 1952 amending legislation made provision for reference to the Full Court of matters of general importance and also for appeals from decisions of the Arbitrator.
- (d) Australian Capital Territory Industrial Board.—The regulation of industrial matters in the Australian Capital Territory under a local Industrial Board commenced in the year 1922. An amending Ordinance gazetted on 19th May, 1949, however, abolished the Board and transferred its functions

to authorities established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. A separate Registry of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was established in Canberra. Industrial matters formerly dealt with by the Industrial Board are now determined by either the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or the Conciliation Commissioner assigned to the Australian Capital Territory.

Details of the provisions relating to the Board during its period of jurisdiction may be found in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 37 (see No. 36, p. 51).

- (ii) States—(a) New South Wales.—The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, consisting of a President and five other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioners, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, Conciliation Committees and Apprenticeship Councils constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. The Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the Apprenticeship Council for the industry. These subsidiary tribunals may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Special Commissioners with conciliatory powers only may be appointed. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.
- (b) Victoria.—The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a Judge of the County Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represents the first instance in Australia of legal regulation in the fixation of wage rates.
- (c) Queensland.—The authority is the Industrial Court, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and not more than four members appointed by the Governor in Council. Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act.
- (d) South Australia.—The principal tribunal is called the Industrial Court; there are also Industrial Boards consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees for the various industries, and a Board of Industry. The Court is composed of the President (a person eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) who may be joined by two assessors who must be employed in the industry concerned. Deputy Presidents may also be appointed. The "Living Wage" is declared by the Board of Industry, composed of the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court and four Commissioners. Legal control was first instituted in 1900.
- (e) Western Australia.—The system of control comprises an Arbitration Court, Industrial Boards, Conciliation Committees and a Conciliation Commissioner. Employers and employees are equally represented on both Boards and Committees. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members. Commissioners may also be appointed by the Minister for the settlement of particular disputes. Legal control dates back to 1900.

Since 1949, legislation has provided for the appointment of a Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal to settle intra-State disputes in the coalmining industry in Western Australia. It was not, however, until April, 1952, that persons were appointed to the Tribunal. The Tribunal consists of a Chairman and four other members (two representatives each of employers and employees). Boards of reference may be appointed by the Tribunal and decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the President of the Arbitration Court.

- (f) Tasmania.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman, appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.
- 4. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—In each issue of the Labour Report from 1913–14 to 1947 (Reports Nos. 5–36) statistics were published of the number of awards, determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters. Statistics were also published, up to and including 1939, showing the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at the end of each year. These details are not now published because of the difficulty of obtaining precise data. One of the reasons for this decision is explained in the following paragraph.

It is difficult to establish the exact number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, because awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals generally continue in force, after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 48 (2) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that, after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made; provided that, where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the Industrial Code of South Australia, Clause 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian Wages Boards Act 1934 repealed Part IV. of the Principal Act providing for industrial agreements and all such agreements ceased to operate from the commencement of the Act unless an agreement existed in a trade to which no determination of a Board was applicable, in which case the agreement remained in force until its expiry or until a determination was made.

- 5. New Legislation and Special Reports.—Information concerning the main provisions of various Industrial Acts in force throughout Australia was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished each year of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to the terms of awards or determinations. The period January to December, 1953, is covered by this Report.
- (i) Commonwealth.—There was no amendment in 1953 to Commonwealth industrial legislation.

(ii) New South Wales.—The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1953 amended the Principal Act by altering or inserting provisions relating to preference of employment, long service leave and the jurisdiction of the industrial tribunals.

The most important provisions of this amending Act require employers, in respect of industries or callings where a State award or agreement operates. to give absolute preference of employment to members of the appropriate trade unions. The Act also makes it compulsory for persons over 18 years of age (except students, those holding managerial positions, conscientious objectors and ex-servicemen) to join an appropriate trade union within 28 days of the Act becoming law. Trade unions are required to admit employees eligible for membership and cannot expel members, except in special circumstances. The long service leave provisions of the Act have been amended to cover employees who have already qualified for long service leave after twenty years' service and also to deal with employees whose employment is terminated after at least ten years' service. Employees can now choose between accepting long service leave provisions as set out in the Act or the provisions in their employer's scheme, provided the latter scheme has been approved under the Act. The Act also provides that no award can be made for the payment of wages or remuneration in excess of £40 per week or £2,000 per annum (instead of the previous limits of £35 and £1,750 respectively).

(iii) Victoria.—During 1953 the Factories and Shops Acts 1928–1953 were repealed and replaced by the Labour and Industry Act 1953. This latter Act was proclaimed on 1st June, 1954, to operate on 1st July, 1954. The following summary, however, relates only to Acts amending the Factories

and Shops Acts during 1953.

The Factories and Shops (Industrial Appeals) Act 1953 was passed to remove doubts as to the validity of the appointment of certain members of the Industrial Appeals Court. The Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953 provided that employees were entitled to long service leave of thirteen weeks with pay after twenty years continuous service and three and one-quarter weeks long service leave for each subsequent five years service. If employment is terminated or the employee dies after ten years service provision is made for payment in respect of pro rata leave. Employers who have long service leave schemes already operating may apply for exemption from the provisions of the Act. By the Factories and Shops (Wages Boards) Act 1953 each Wages Board was obliged to provide that wage rates be automatically adjusted with "variations from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician or by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as the Wages Board considers appropriate ". The amending Acts mentioned above have been incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act 1953.

(iv) Queensland.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of 1953 amended the Principal Act mainly in respect of long service leave, annual leave and the functions of the Court. Under the amending Act exemptions from the long service leave provisions of the Act cannot be granted by the Court to employers unless the employer's scheme includes a clause stating that employees can elect to take long service leave either in accordance with the Act or in accordance with the employer's scheme. Payment in lieu of long service leave cannot be made except on termination of employment. This Act also made it obligatory for the Court to exercise its power when a trade union or any member of a trade union

refuses to abide by the orders, awards, etc., of the Court, for example, when the trade union goes on strike against the provisions of the award. Other provisions of the 1953 Act deal with district show holidays, annual leave payment for apprentices and preference to members of the fighting forces.

(v) South Australia.—The Industrial Code was not amended during

1953

- (vi) Western Australia.—No amendments were made in 1953 to either the Industrial Arbitration or Mining Acts.
 - (vii) Tasmania.—The Wages Boards Act was not amended during 1953.
- (viii) Australian Capital Territory.—There was no special industrial legislation affecting only the Australian Capital Territory passed in 1953.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

I. General.—The collection of data for nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed according to increasing age or experience were payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which were not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, shipping, agriculture and the pastoral industry. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted. In many instances, however, the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in many industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages are so fixed; hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations may fall short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 specific occupations. Rates of wage were of course not available for each of these occupations in every State but the aggregate collection for the six States amounted to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups* and in each State and Australia as a whole. The average rate of wage for each industrial group in each State was computed by taking the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations within that group. A more detailed system of weighting could not be applied owing to the difficulty in the past of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained. Though a considerable amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from subsequent Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in

^{*} The adopted classification of industries is shown in the Preface.
† The sum of the weekly rates of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

the awards and determinations. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any period, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represented the average wage for that State for the particular period. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations were published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 20, 1929.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars included of the weekly rates of wage in respect of 930 specific occupations. The aggregate collection for the six States amounted to 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male and 308 female). The results obtained thereby to 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a manner similar to that for the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons between States of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in different States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, a more satisfactory standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been slightly reduced. When technical change or some other factor has led to the disappearance of the original occupation from an award, agreement or determination, the usual practice has been to substitute a similar occupation with a comparable rate of wage. In some cases, however, such a substitution could not be made and the slight drop in the total number of occupations included has resulted. The particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections V. and VI.) to this Report include all the more important occupations. These have been taken from awards or determinations made by industrial tribunals, or from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in earlier years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in the several industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652.

The particulars given in this chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State. The figures of nominal wages and hours of labour are in course of revision to meet changes in industrial structure. The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages but as an index of changes expressed in money and hour terms.

A comparison of wage rates and hours of labour for certain occupations in Australia, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and New Zealand will be found in Section VII. of the Appendix.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1891 to 1953.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at the dates specified for a full week's work in each State and Australia. Index numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000):—

Weekly Wage Rates(a): Adult Males, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

ales sound, many	Pa	rticular	8.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
No.	of Occu	pations	include	ed.(b)	870	894	615	562	477	466	3,884
					RAT	ES OF	WAGE.				
31st De	ecember.	, 1891			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d. 52 4	8. d.	8. d. 43 5
, ,	1.9	1901			43 II	40 9		42 0	53 II	36 10	43 5
,,	1.5	1911			51 5	50 6	51 I	51 11	59 0	4I 0	51 3
, ,	2.9	1914			56 2	54 7		54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
.,	1.9	1921			95 10	93 7		89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
	17	1929			102 11	IOI I		97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
1.1	, ,	1931			93 5	82 2		75 0	84 I	79 9	86 10
2.2	,,	1939			96 7	93 6) / /	88 11	100 6	89 5	95 3
, ,	,,	1941			105 4	104 5	101 9	100 3	I10 2	99 3	104
,,	,,	1948			159 9	155 5	151 4	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4
, ,	,,	1949			171 11	168 11		165 3	171 6	165 4	160 8
,,	,,	1950			209 6	204 5	199 10	200 6	208 3	199 7	205 (
, .	,,	1951			255 0	245 5	240 IO	241 8	251 4	247 3	248
"	,,	1952			284 8	274 5	267 9	274 6	284 7	276 2	278
sist M	arch, 19	53			285 8	275 4	267 9	271 9	285 o	286 3	279 (
oth Ju	ine, 195	3			289 10	278 4		274 11	288 3	292 4	279 C
oth Se	eptembe	r, 1953			296 I	281 3		278 5	200 3	296 7	286
sist De	ecember	1953			296 8	282 6		278 9	292 5	296 II	287

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Wage for Australia (518. 3d.), 1911 = 1,000.)

ist Do	cember.	1801	 	861	789	908	811	1,022	25.	84
		1001		858	796		819		751	
"	2.9		 			901		1,052	719	84
2.2		1911	 	1,003	985	997	1,013	1,152	799	1,00
, ,	, ,	1914	 	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,08
, ,	, ,	1921	 	1,869	1,826	1,886	1,745	1,853	1,788	1,84
, ,	1.7	1929		2,007	1,972	1,975	1,896	1.063	1,848	1,97
		1031	 	1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1.60
2.2		1939		1,885	1,825	1,900	1,735	1.962	1,745	1,85
		1941		2,056	2,037	1,985				
, ,	, ,	1941		2,030	2,037	1,905	1,957	2,149	1,937	2,03
, ,	,,	1948	 	3,117	3,032	2,953	2,997	3.054	2,988	3,05
	. ,,	1949	 	3,355	3,296	3,275	3,225	3.346	3.227	3,31
	,,	1950		4,088	3,989	3,900	3,911	4.064	3,895	
		1951			4,789					4,00
, ,	**			4,975		4,699	4,715	4,904	4,825	4,85
7.7	"	1952		5,555	5,351	5,224	5,356	5,553	5,388	5,42
rst Ma	arch, 19	5.2		5,573	5,372	5,224	5,302	5.561	5,586	
	ine, 195			5.655						5,44
	eptember				5,431	5,266	5,364	5.624	5,704	5,51
				5,778	5,487	5,288	5,432	5,697	5,787	5,59
ISU DE	ecember,	1953		5,788	5,513	5,342	5,439	5.705	5.794	5,61

⁽a) The figures of nominal wages and hours of labour are in course of revision to meet changes in Industrial structure. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as an index of changes expressed in money and hour terms.

(b) As at 31st December, 1953.

^{3.} Adult Male Weekly Wages—Australia—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1953.—The following table shows for Australia (a) the weighted average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each industrial group with the average for all groups for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Wage Rates(a): Adult Males, Industrial Groups.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) and Index Numbers of Wage Rates in Each Industrial Group.

							I	DUSTRIAL	GROUP.						
Date.	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engineer- ing, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining, etc.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.(b)	XII. Pastoral, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(c)	XIV. Misoel- laneous.	All Industrial Groups.
						RAT	TES OF V	VAGE.							
31st December, 1891 , , 1901 , , 1911 , , 1911 , , 1921 , , 1931 , , 1931 , , 1939 , , 1941 , , 1948 , , 1944 , , 1950 , , 1951 , , 1952 31st March, 1953 30th September, 1953 31st December, 1953 31st December, 1953	8. d. 52 5 52 3 57 8 59 6 98 2 104 10 85 7 100 1 108 5 155 6 166 9 238 8 270 2 270 8 273 9 276 5 276 11	## d. 47 8 48 5 54 6 57 9 98 2 103 6 86 3 110 0 155 10 166 1 198 2 237 I 267 10 268 2 271 2 273 8 274 2	8. d. 38 2 44 7 7 50 9 55 8 93 10 100 10 88 6 66 9 106 1 151 6 166 2 199 11 239 3 271 5 271 11 275 0 278 2 279 5	8. d. 36 8 36 3 50 3 50 3 50 3 60 8 83 11 93 2 105 7 153 7 164 2 202 10 242 10 242 10 276 7 278 10 278 10	8. d. 53 5 51 00 58 11 63 10 104 7 119 1 102 0 1114 3 119 6 177 2 228 9 274 5 305 5 305 5 305 3 309 9 312 8 313 11	8. d. 46 4 46 5 51 11 56 0 102 2 85 4 107 0 133 11 199 0 238 10 238 10 270 2 270 7 273 9 276 4 276 16	8. d. 50 6 53 10 62 1 65 5 113 0 98 9 106 55 116 11 171 9 183 0 215 11 259 0 223 11 293 11 294 5 297 7 300 1	8. d. 58 1 54 8 61 2 05 2 105 4 110 7 102 5 109 1 115 1 113 5 175 7 211 0 249 2 281 8 282 4 285 5 287 7 288 2	8. d. 50 10 52 4 57 0 59 8 97 5 105 2 86 6 108 8 156 1 167 3 199 2 238 0 269 4 269 11 273 11 276 10 278 3	8. d. 39 6 40 9 46 7 52 8 90 2 96 9 83 11 92 10 101 11 145 8 160 0 192 7 233 2 263 11 264 4 267 4 269 10	8. d. 38 2 38 5 44 7 49 10 101 8 107 0 81 10 68 6 106 6 106 9 182 0 192 4 230 2 271 11 303 1 303 1 303 8 308 9	8. d. 34 10 32 1 43 0 49 5 80 0 95 6 80 3 84 0 93 6 158 1 174 7 222 9 1 300 11 302 10 307 6 317 6 319 8	s. d. 32 10 30 8 45 5 47 11 84 2 92 6 85 3 89 11 97 10 141 5 154 9 186 8 224 8 255 8 256 3 261 9	s. d. 39 7 38 10 47 7 54 0 91 1 91 1 92 10 101 2 148 3 162 0 192 9 232 0 262 10 263 4 266 7 269 3 270 1	8. d. 43 5 43 5 51 3 55 7 94 6 101 2 86 10 95 3 104 3 156 4 169 8 205 6 248 7 278 2 279 2 287 0 282 6 286 7 287 7
			(Base	: Weight	ed Avera		EX NUME e for Aus		1s. 3d.), 1	911 = 1,0	000.)				
31st December, 1891 "" 1901 "" 1911 "" 1914 "" 1920 "" 1931 "" 1939 "" 1941 "" 1948 "" 1949 "" 1949 "" 1949 "" 1951 "" 1952 31st March, 1953 30th September, 1953 31st December, 1953 31st December, 1953	1,023 1,019 1,125 1,161 1,916 2,046 1,669 1,953 2,116 3,034 3,250 3,896 4,656 5,272 5,381 5,394 5,493	931 945 1,064 1,127 1,915 2,019 1,683 1,936 2,147 3,041 3,241 3,867 4,626 5,226 5,229 5,340 5,349	745 871 991 1,085 1,832 1,967 1,727 1,888 2,071 2,956 3,243 3,901 4,668 5,296 5,366 5,367 5,452	716 708 981 1,034 1,819 1,942 1,638 1,817 2,060 2,997 3,204 4,738 5,337 5,343 5,441 5,441	1,043 996 1,149 1,246 2,040 2,323 1,991 2,239 3,457 3,706 4,463 5,355 5,959 5,975 6,045 6,101	904 904 1,013 1,093 1,854 1,901 1,867 2,088 3,003 3,221 3,883 4,661 5,272 5,392 5,491	986 1,050 1,213 1,270 1,999 2,076 2,076 2,282 3,352 3,570 4,212 5,054 5,735 5,856 5,855 5,858	1,134 1,067 1,194 1,272 2,056 2,157 1,999 2,142 2,245 3,189 4,861 5,495 5,509 5,569 5,612	992 1,021 1,113 1,165 1,901 2,052 1,690 1,884 2,121 3,045 3,263 3,887 4,643 5,256 5,266 5,345 5,401	772 795 910 1,026 1,760 1,888 1,638 1,812 1,989 2,843 3,123 3,757 4,550 5,150 5,150 5,264	745 751 871 972 1,984 2,087 1,596 1,922 2,082 3,551 3,753 4,491 5,306 5,914 5,915 6,025	680 627 839 905 1,736 1,863 1,566 1,639 1,825 3,085 3,497 4,335 5,445 5,871 5,909 6,000 6,194 6,237	641 598 887 935 1,642 1,864 1,663 1,755 1,908 2,759 3,020 3,643 4,989 5,000 5,059 5,108	773 759 929 1,054 1,778 1,886 1,637 1,811 1,974 2,893 3,161 3,761 4,527 5,128 5,201 5,254 5,269	848 848 1,000 1,085 1,844 1,974 1,694 1,858 2,034 3,050 3,310 4,009 4,850 5,428 5,591 5,611

⁽a) See note (a) to table on page 34.

⁽b) Includes the value of keep ,where supplied.

4. Adult Female Weekly Wages-States, 1914 to 1953.—The index numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000). In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Wage Rates(a): Adult Females, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) and Index Aumbers of Wage Rates.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
No. of Occupations included. (b)	84	87	38	47	2.4	32	312

RATES OF WAGE.

aist D)ecemb	er, 1914	 	s. d. 26 10	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d. 25 10	8. d
		1921		49 0	47 10					
2.2	5.5		 				45 2	56 4	77	40
7.2	2-2	1929	 	53 II	54 I	54 10	51 4	58 10	53 9	54
> 9	,,	1931	 	49 8	45 10	47 II	43. I	5.I 7	45 8	47 5
2.2.	9.9	1939	 	53 3	51 9	55 2	49 7	55 8	50 8	52 8
,,	3.9	1941	 	5.7 11	58 4	59 6	55 5	60 4	56 7	58 2
, ,	,,	1948	 	100 0	103 I	98 4	95 I	93 5	96 8	100
, ,	* * *	1949	 	108 1	II2 4	108 5	IOI O	105 5	106 4	100
, ,	22	1950		139 II	142 II	135 II	I42 I	132 3	137 2	140
,,	,,	1951		171 1	172 10	161 7	171 4	163 2	168 7	170
ist M	farch, 1	1952		178 3	180 7	170 9	178 10	169 10	175 0	177 I
	Tune, 10		 	183 1	184 3	175 11	183 4	175 5	179 10	182
		ber, 1952	 	191 10	193 2	181 10	192 5	182 5	186 8	
		er, 1952		193 11	196 2			186 0		190
rot M	farch, 1	(1, 1952				0 7			191 2	193
				194 7	196 6	184 3	194 I	186 o	191 7	193
	June, 19			196 9	198 11	186 3	196 7	188 5	194 5	, 196
30th S	eptemi	ber, 1953		198 5	200 4	187 6	199 6	190 5	196 4	19.7
31st D	ecembe	er, 1953		198 5	200 IO	188 7	199 6	190 5	196 4	197 1

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Wage for Australia (27s. 2d.), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

31st D	ecemb	er, 1914	 	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950-	1.008
,,	2.2	1921	 	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
,,	22	1929	 	1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990
2.2	,,	1931	 	1,828	1,688	1.765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
2.2	,,	1939	 	1,960	1,906	2,031	1,826	2,049	1,866	1,038
2.2	2.2	1941	 	2,133	2,148	2,191	2,038	2,220	2,082	2,141
,,	,,	1948	 	3,681	3,795	3,618	3,499	3,438	3,559	3,694
2.2	,,	1949	 	3,979	4,134	3,990	3,716	3,880	3,915	4,015
2.2	22	1950		5,150	5,259	.5,003	5,229	4,866	5,050	5,169
"	2.7	1951		6,296	6,362	5,948	6,30.5	6,007	6,204	6,268
31st M	fareh, 1	952	 	6,562	6,646	6,283	6,583	6,250	6,441	6,549
	une, 19		 	6,738	6,783	6,474	6,748	6,457	6,618	6,712
30th S	eptemb	er, 1952		7,061	7,108	6,691	7,082	6,714	6,872	7,020
31st D	ecembe	r, 1952	 	7,138	7,220	6,784	7,202	6,846	7,037	7,120
	larch, i			7,161	7,232	6,782	7,144	6,846	7,050	7,128
30th J	une, 19	953		7,240	7,322	6,855	7,236	6,934	7,158	7,212
30th S	eptemb	er, 1953		7,302	7,372	6,900	7,342	7,007	7,226	7,272
31st D	ecembe	er, 1953		7,302	7,392	6,940	7,342	7,007	7,226	7,285

⁽a) See note (a) to table on page 34. (b) As at 31st December, 1953.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Australia—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1953.—The following table shows for Australia (a) the weighted average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each industrial group with the average for all groups at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Wage Rates(a): Adult Females, Industrial Groups.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) and Index Numbers of Wage Rates in Industrial Groups.

				INDUSTRIA	AL GROUP.		
Date.		III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manu- facturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups
		R.A	TES OF W	VAGE.			
		8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d
ist December, 1914		23 5	24 II	27 0	30 2	3I 4	27 5
,, ,, 1921		43 9	48 7	48 0	48 6	50 0	48 8
,, ,, 1929		49 4	54 4	53 11	54 9	53 10	54 1
,, ,, 1931		44 4	45 5	46 II	50 9	49 10	47 5
,, 1939		48 9	50 9	51 11	54 5	56 8	52 8
,, ,, 1941		53 5	57 4	58 0	58 9	60 7	58 2
,, ,, 1948		95 10	IOI 7	103 3	89 3	107 9	100 4
,, 1949		105 5	109 5	III II	97 5	119 I	100
,, ,, 1950		135 9	139 2	147 I	132 I	149 9	140
,, ,, 1951		164 2	169 6	177 1	160 10	179 10	170
rot Monoh ware				-0.	~60 ~	-0	
est March, 1952 . oth June, 1952 .		171 10	177 0	184 9 188 10	168 5	187 10 102 6	177 11
oth June, 1952 oth September, 195:		175 10	181 4	198 1	173 O 180 II	192 6 201 4	182
ist December, 1952		186 8	192 5	200 9	183 6	203 10	193
ist March, 1953 .		187 2	192 6	20I 2	183 10	204 I	193
oth June, 1953 .		189 5	194 10	203 7	186 o	206 4	196 (
oth September, 195;	3	190 8	196 6	201 0	188 0	209 3	197
ist December, 1953		191 3	196 6	201 3	188 7	210 2	197 1
		IN	DEX NUM	BERS.			
(Base: Weigh	ted Averag	e Wage for	Australia	(27s. 2d.),	, 30th Apri	il, 1914 =	1,000.)
ist December, 1914		862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
,, 1921		1,609	1,789	1,766	1,787	1,841	1,790
,, ,, 1929		1,815	1,999	1,984	2,015	1,982	1,990
,, 1931		1,630	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,74
,, ,, 1939		1,795	1,869	1,910	2,003	2,085	1,938
,, ,, 1941		1,967	2,110	2,134	2,163	2,229	2,14
,, ,, 1948		3,526	3,739	3,802	3,284	3,967	3,69
,, 1949		3,879	4,026	4,118	3,586	4,384	4,01
,, 1950		4,996	5,121	5,412	4,861	5,512	5,160
,, ,, 1951		6,043	6,238	6,517	5,919	6,618	6,26
		6,323	6,514	6,801	6,197	6,912	6,540
st March, 1052		6,471	6,674	6,951	6,366	7,085	6,71
				7,291	6,658	7,411	7,020
th June, 1952 .		6.781	0.975				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
oth June, 1952 oth September, 1953	2	6,781 6,869	6,975 7,081		6,755	7,501	7,120
oth June, 1952 oth September, 1952 ast December, 1952 ast March, 1953	2		7,081 7,085	7,389 7,405	6,755 6,766	7,501 7,512	
oth June, 1952 oth September, 1952 ast December, 1952 ast March, 1953 oth June, 1953	2	6,869	7,081	7,389			7,12
oth June, 1952 oth September, 1952 ist December, 1952 ist March, 1953	2 	6,869 6,888	7,081 7,085	7,389 7,405	6,766	7,512	7,126 7,128 7,212 7,272 7,285

⁽a) See note (a) to table on page 34. (b) Includes the value of board and lodging, where supplied.

6. Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1953.—(i) General.—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minima payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in some instances, between various trades and occupations

in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are reduced to a common basis, namely, the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections V. and VI.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables include the average number of hours per week in industrial groups for each State.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage; (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work; and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.) and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Some of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or in other ways. Hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working hours and hourly rates of wage are not available.

(ii) Adult Males.—The following table shows the average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at 31st December, 1953.

Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours of Labour (a) : Adult Males, Industrial Groups.

Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1953.

Industrial Group.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
I Wood, Furniture, etc {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	285/2 40.00 7/1½	275/4 40.00 6/10½		40.00	285/5 40.00 7/12	40.00	276/11 40.00 6/11
II. Engineering, Metal {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	279/10 40.00 7/0	271/1 40.00 6/94					
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	282/10 40.00 7/03 4	284/9 39-93 7/1½				40.00	279/5 39.98 6/114
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc $\left\{ \right.$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	276/6 40.00 6/11	278/3 40.00 6/111		284/4 40.00 7/14	287/7 40.00 7/21	40.00	278/10 40.00 6/11 3
V. Books, Printing, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	319/10 40.00 8/0	313/8 39.51 7/114	296/4 40.00 7/5	307/1 40.00 7/8	315/2 37.69 8/44	40.00	313/11 39.72 7/104
VI. Other Manufacturing $\ldots iggl\{$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	283/10 40.00 7/11	274/2 40.00 6/104	40.00	273/11 40.00 6/104		283/11 40.00 7/14	
VII. Building	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	313/0 39·94 7/10	297/10 40.00 7/54	281/4 40.00 7/01/2		302/7 40.00 7/63		301/3 39.98 7/6½
VIII. $\operatorname{Mining}(d)$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	290/2 40.00 7/3	283/9 40.00 7/1	271/9 40.00 6/9½		c307/3 38.15 8/04		288/2 39.69 7/3
IX. Rail and Tram Services $\left\{ \right.$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	286/0 40.00 7/13	279/0 40.00 6/114	262/7 40.00 6/64	267/4 40.00 6/8‡	280/I 40.00 7/0		278/3 40.00 6/11½
\mathbf{X} . Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	279/II 40.00 7/0	265/6 40.00 6/74	251/3 40.00 6/3½	261/8 40.00 6/6½	279/8 40.00 7/0	40.00	270/3 40.00 6/9

⁽a) See note (a) to table on page 34. (b) Weighted average. (c) Excludes district allowances in the gold-mining industry. (d) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours of Labour(a): Adult Males, Industrial Groups—continued.

Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31sl December, 1953—continued.

Industrial Group.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W,A.	Tas.	Australia.
XI. Shipping, etc	Weekly Wagecd	307/2	311/9	307/8	309/4	309/8	310/9	308/9
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	Weekly Wagede	İ		305/8				
X1II. Domestic, Hotels, etc $\left\{\right.$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	270/8 40.00 6/94	40.00	240/6 40.00 6/c4	40.00	40 00	40.00	40.00
XIV. Miscellaneous $\dots \bigg\{$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	278/I 40.00 6/II½	40.00	250/10 40.00 6/34	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All Groups(b)	Weekly Wage	296/8	282/6	273/10	278/9	292/5	296/11	287 7
$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{All Groups} & \text{except} & \text{XI.} \\ \text{and XII.}(b) & \dots \end{array}$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$ \begin{array}{c c} 285/1 \\ 39.99 \\ 7/1\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	277/2 39.98 6/11‡	260/6 40.00 6/64	40.00	39.51	281/2 40.00 7/01	39.05

⁽a) See note (a) to table on page 34. (b) Weighted average. (c) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers and Earlieger in the Merchant Merice Service, and include value of keep, where supplied. (d) Definite particulars for the computation of average working hours and hourly rates of wage are not available. (e) Includes the value of keep, where supplied.

(iii) Adult Females.—The following table shows the average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and the weekly hours of labour at 31st December, 1953.

Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours of Labour(a): Adult Females, Industrial Groups.

Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1953.

			1	1	1			1
Industrial Group	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (b)
III. Food, Drink, etc {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	192/6 40.00 4/94	40.00	40.00		171/10 40.00 4/3½	40.00	40.00
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	194/9 40.00 4/10½		40.00	199/8 40.00 5/0	40.00	40.00	40.00
1 II., V., & VI. All Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	206/0 40.00 5/14	40.00	40.00	209/7 40.00 5/24		201/6 40.00 5/01/8	40.00
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc $\left\{ \right.$	WeeklyWage Working Hours Hourly Wage	190/6 40.00 4/91	198/11 40.00 4/11 3	40.00	196/10 40.00 4/11	40.00		40.00
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	210/3 40.00 5/3	219/6 40.00 5/5%	40.00	198/9 40.00 4/113			210/2 40.00 5/3
All Groups(b) $\left\{ \right.$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	198/5 40.00 4/11½	200/10 40.00 5/01	40.00	199/6 40.00 4/114	40.00	196/4 40.00 4/11	

⁽a) See note (a) to table on page 34.

⁽b) Weighted average.

7. Adult Male Hourly Wages—States, 1914 to 1953.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia at 30th April, 1914 as base (= 1,000).

Hourly Wage Rates(a): Adult Males, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Hourly Rates (to the nearest farthing) payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

|--|

RATES OF WAGE.

31st De	22 22 22	1914 1921 1929 1931 1939	8. I 2 2 2 2 2	d. 2 114 4 14 32 34 54	1 2 2 1 2 2	. d. 134 044 221 14 15	8. I 2 2 2 2 2	d. 134 2 4 0 12 3 12 14 5 14	2 I	. d. 134 1034 114 714 1112 314	8 I 2 2 I 2 2	. d. 44 I 23 I 10 2 4 7 1 4	8 I I 2 I 2 2 2	. d. I	I 2 2 I 2 2	3 11½ 2½ 5¼
78 79 79 79 79 79	29 29 29 29 29	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	3 4 5 6 6 7	11½ 3 1¼ 1¼ 11½ 11½ 1½	3 4 5 5 6 6	10½ 2¼ 0¼ 11¾ 8¾ 11½	3 4 4 5 6	812 0412 6214 6214 6414 6414 6414	3 4 4 5 6 6	9143434 9 1234	3 4 5 6 7	11 32 134 214 034 3	3 4 4 5 6 7	9½ I II II 8¾ O¼	3 4 5 6 6 6	10½ 2¼ 0 0 0 9½ 11½

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (13.96d.), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

31st D	ecember	1914 1921 1929 1931 1939 1941	1,010 1,817 2,011 1,873 1,963 2,138	990 1,741 1,895 1,527 1,834 2,071	985 1,865 2,001 1,749 1,979 2,092	993 1,637 1,808 1,383 1,692 1,956	1,173°, 1,796 1,923 1,617 2,001 2,240	936 1,675 1,751 1,480 1,717 1,938	1,009 1,779 1,940 1,676 1,903 2,098
39 73 29 29 29	;; ;; ;; ;;	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	3,399 3,654 4,393 5,318 5,985 6,128	3,322 3,607 4,318 5,142 5,785 5,959	3,180 3,463 4,047 4,756 5,464 5,599	3,246 3,484 4,142 4,948 5,697 5,787	3,364 3,691 4,430 5,319 6,066 6,239	3,254 3,515 4,230 5,079 5,782 6,042	3,327 3,599 4,301 5,153 5,833 5,986

⁽a) Weighted average hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.) and XII. (Pastoral. Agricultural, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for some of the occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII. See also note (a) to table on page 34.

8. Adult Female Hourly Wages—States, 1914 to 1953.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia at 30th April, 1914 as base (= 1,000).

Hourly Wage Rates(a): Adult Females, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Hourly Rates (to the nearest farthing) payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Aus tralia.
					1	

RATES OF WAGE.

			8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8. d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d
st De	ecembe	r, 1914	0	61	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	0 53	0	9	0	6	0	6
9.9	2.7	1921	I	I	I	01	I	11	0 113	I	23	I	0	1	0
> >	2.9	1929	I	23	1	21	I	3	I 1½	I	$3\frac{1}{2}$	I	2	1	2
11	5.9	1931	I	$I_{\frac{1}{2}}$	I	0	I	I	O III	I	$I\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	I	0
1.9	17	1939	I	$2\frac{1}{2}$	I	2	I	3	I I	I	$2\frac{3}{4}$	I	$I\frac{1}{2}$	I	2
2.0	9.9	1941	I	$3\frac{3}{4}$	I	31	1	41	1 3	I	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Ι	$3\frac{1}{2}$	I	3
,,	12	1948	2	6	2	7	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2 41/2	2	4	2	5	2	6
1)	7.9	I949	2	81	2	91	2	81	2 61	2	71	2	8	2	8
,,	9.9	1950	3	6	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$	3	41	3 61	3	34	3	51	3	6
7 9	,,	1951	4	31	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	01	4 31	4	I	4	21	4	3
, ,	,,	1952	4	101	4	$10^{\frac{3}{4}}$	4	71	4 103	4	$7\frac{3}{4}$	4	91	4	IO
, ,	12	1953	4	$II\frac{1}{2}$	5	01	4	81	4 113	4	9	4	II	4	II

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (6.64d.), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

31st D	ecember	, 1914	983	1,035	983	881	1,364	920	1,000
2.9	99	1921	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
12	2.9	1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
2.2	2.9	1931	2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910
19	2.2	1939	2,193	2,107	2,267	1,952	2,217	2,032	2,145
"	""	1941	2,387	2,387	2,444	2,274	2,477	2,324	2,387
2.7	5.7	1948	4,518	4,658	4,441	4,295	4,220	4,369	4,535
9.9	99	1949	4,884	5,074	4,898	4,562	4,762	4,806	4,929
,,	9.9	1950	6,322	6,455	6,142	6,419	5,973	6,199	6,345
,,	,,,	1951	7,729	7,810	7,301	7,741	7,373	7,616	7,694
,,	9.7	1952	8,762	8,863	8,328	8,840	8,404	8,639	8,739
7.9	2.9	1953	8,964	9,074	8,520	9,012	8,601	8,870	8,943

9. Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour—Adult Males, States.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult male workers in each State and Australia at 31st December, 1914 to 1953. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Hours of Labour (excluding Overtime)(a): Adult Males, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (excluding Overtime) worked during a Full Working Week and Index Numbers of Hours of Labour.

	Date.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia.
			V	EEKLY H	fours of	Labour.			
31st D	ecember	1914 1921 1929 1931 1939 1941	49·35 45.66 44·14 44·22 43·92 43.68	48.66 46.95 46.83 46.88 44.61 44.12	48.64 45.52 43.96 44.98 43.46 43.43	48.59 47.07 46.83 46.83 45.83 44.49	48.18 46.24 45.58 45.55 44.33 43.13	48.62 46.84 47.09 46.76 45.33 44.42	48.87 46.22 45.34 45.51 44.29 43.83
99 99 99 99 97	39 39 39 39 39	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	40.00 39.99 39.99 39.99 39.99	39.99 39.99 39.98 39.98 39.98	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	39·57 39·54 39·54 39·51 39·51 39·51	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	39.96 39.96 39.96 39.95 39.95

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (48.93), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

31st De	ecembe	r, 1914	1,000	994	994	993	985	994	999
3.0	2.7	1921	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
> >	21	1929	90:	957	898	957	932	962	92'
2.0	9.9	1931	904	958	919	957	931	956	930
* 2	12	1939	898	912	888	937	906	926	90
,,	2.2	1941	893	902	888	909	881	908	896
2.0	7,7	1948	817	817	817	817	809	817	81
y 9	,,	1949	817	817	817	817	808	817	81
**	27	1950	817	817	817	817	808	817	81
,,	,,	1951	817	817	817	817	807	817	816
,,	,,	1952	817	817	817	817	807	817	81
22	,,	1953	817	817	817	817	807	817	81
				,		,	,	,	

⁽a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.) and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for some of the occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII. See also note (a) to table on page 34.

10. Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour—Adult Females, States.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult female workers in each State and Australia at 31st December, 1914 to 1953. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weekly Hours of Labour (excluding Overtime)(a): Adult Females, States.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (excluding Overtime) worked during a Full Working Week and Index Numbers of Hours of Labour.

	Date.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia
			V	VEEKLY H	lours or	LABOUR.			
31st D	ecembe ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	r, 1914 1921 1929 1931 1939	49.34 45.06 43.93 43.93 43.88 43.88	48.54 46.04 45.40 45.44 44.42 44.19	49.82 45.66 44.01 44.56 44.01 44.00	49.33 46.10 46.03 46.03 45.96 44.00	49·44 45·97 45·57 45·57 45·38 44·00	50.76 47.86 46.07 46.07 45.10 44.00	49.11 45.69 44.79 44.88 44.36 44.03
99 99 99 99 99 99 99	27 29 29 22 27	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (49.08), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

and the second s								1	
31st D	ecembe	r, 1914	1,005	989	1,015	1,005	1,007	1,034	1,00
92.	22	1921	918	938	930	939	937	975	93
9.2	,,	1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	91
3.2	,,	1931	895	926	908	938	928	939	91.
"	12	1939	894	905	897	936	925	919	90.
> 2	,,	1941	894	900	896	896	896	896	89
	,,	1948	814	814	814	814	814	814	81
,,	12	1949	814	814	814	814	814	814	81.
,,	,,	1950	814	814	814	814	814	814	81
17	,,	1951	814	814	814	814	814	814	81
"	,,	1952	814	814	814	814	814	814	81
,,	,,	1953	814	814	814	814	814	814	81

(a) See note (a) to table on page 34.

vage rates are said to be nominal when they represent changes in the wage rates themselves but are described as effective or real when they represent changes in equivalent purchasing power, that is, the purchasing power of the corresponding wages in terms of some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which can be ascertained at different times. The relation between nominal and effective or real wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and was also referred to in Labour Report No. 11.

Prior to 1936 it was the practice of the Bureau to compute effective wage index numbers by dividing the nominal wage index numbers by the corresponding retail price index numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses ("A"* series). While wage rates were generally varied on the basis of the "A" series index numbers there was a good deal to be said for this procedure. When the Commonwealth Court abandoned the "A" series, the merits of the "C"* series of retail price index numbers for "deflating"

^{*} For explanation of "A" series see page 4 and of "C" series see page 5

nominal wage rates were strengthened. The "C" series covers food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing and miscellaneous household requirements. As the computation of the "A" series index by this Bureau was discontinued after the June quarter, 1938, real wages are measured in terms of their purchasing power over the "C" series only. A table showing for each State and for Australia real wages to the end of 1937 measured in terms of their purchasing power over the "A" series appeared in previous issues of the Labour Report (see No. 38, page 70).

(ii) Nominal Weekly Wage Index Numbers—Adult Males, States, 1911 to 1953.—The following table shows for the period 1911 to 1953 the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage in each State, the weighted average rate for Australia in 1911 being taken as the base (= 1,000). The index numbers for 1911 are based on rates current at the end of December, annual averages not being available. For 1914 and subsequent years, however, the index numbers have been computed from the average of the rates current at the end of each quarter.

Nominal Wage(a) Index Numbers: Adult Males, States.
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage(a) for Australia, 1911 = 1,000.)

State.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1939.	1941.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	985 997 1,013 1,152	1,062 1,035 1,061 1,223	1,803 1,879 1,697 1,832	1,964 1,976 1,891 1,960	1,683 1,769 1,580 1,745	1,808 1,885 1,725 1,956	1,984 1,981 1,897 2,106	2,585 2,580 2,496 2,597	2,909 2,840 2,841 2,888	3,200 3,146 3,150 3,226	3,584 3,548 3,503 3,638	4,588 4,458 4,377 4,376 4,557 4,441	5,158 5,113 5,124 5,325	5,451 5,280 5,384 5,647
Australia	1,000	1,081	1,826	1,972	1,752	1,846	1,997	2,598	2,914	3,210	3,596	4,495	5,241	5,539

⁽a) For a full week's work (excluding overtime).

(iii) Effective or Real Wage Index Numbers—Adult Males, States, 1911 to 1953.—In obtaining the effective wage index numbers in the following table the nominal wage index numbers shown above have been divided by the corresponding retail price index numbers for the capital city and multiplied by 1,000.

Since the "C" series index numbers were not compiled for periods prior to November, 1914, it has been assumed for the purpose of the following table that fluctuations between 1911 (the base of the table) and 1914 in the "C" series would have been similar to the fluctuations observed in the "A" series.

Effective or Real Wage(a) Index Numbers for Adult Males: Measured in terms of purchasing power over the "C" series regimen.

(Base: Weighted Average Real Wage(a) for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

1911.	1914.	1921.	1929.	1931.	1939	1941.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953
	1,022	1,227	1,290	1,336	1,306	1,240	1,367	1,379	1,407	1,453	1,498	1,494	1,490
	I,043	1,096	1,152	1,189	1,308	1,279	1,348	1,377	1,379	1,426	1,477	1,479	1,483
1,000													
		925 954 1,022 914 1,043	. 925 1,073 . 954 1,084 . 1,022 1,227 . 914 1,034 . 1,043 1,096 902 984	925 1,073 1,130 954 1,084 1,164 1,022 1,227 1,290 914 1,034 1,099 1,043 1,096 1,152 902 984 1,108	925 1,073 1,130 1,210 954 1,084 1,164 1,200 1,022 1,227 1,290 1,336 914 1,034 1,109 1,137 1,043 1,096 1,152 1,189 902 984 1,108 1,120	925 1,073 1,130 1,210 1,207 954 1,084 1,164 1,200 1,180 1,022 1,227 1,290 1,336 1,306 914 1,034 1,099 1,137 1,147 1,043 1,096 1,152 1,189 1,308 902 984 1,108 1,120 1,153	925 1,073 1,130 1,210 1,207 1,187 1,60 1,187 1,100 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,187 1,142 1,187 1,187 1,187 1,187 1,187 1,142 1,187	925 1,073 1,130 1,210 1,207 1,187 1,316 954 1,084 1,164 1,200 1,180 1,167 1,312 1,022 1,227 1,290 1,336 1,306 1,240 1,367 914 1,034 1,099 1,137 1,147 1,158 1,291 1,043 1,096 1,152 1,159 1,308 1,279 1,348 902 984 1,108 1,120 1,153 1,210 1,285	925 1,073 1,130 1,210 1,207 1,187 1,316 1,359 1,916 1,102 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,361 1,359 1,355 1,022 1,227 1,290 1,336 1,306 1,240 1,367 1,370 1,314 1,091 1,317 1,147 1,158 1,291 1,341 1,091 1,181 1,291 1,341 1,091 1,318 1,291 1,341 1,091 1,318 1,291 1,348 1,377 1,092 984 1,108 1,120 1,153 1,142 1,285 1,334	925 1,073 1,130 1,210 1,207 1,187 1,316 1,359 1,365 954 1,084 1,164 1,200 1,189 1,187 1,312 1,355 1,363 1,022 1,227 1,290 1,336 1,306 1,240 1,367 1,370 1,407 914 1,034 1,099 1,137 1,147 1,158 1,291 1,311 1,362 1,043 1,096 1,152 1,189 1,308 1,279 1,348 1,377 1,379 902 984 1,108 1,120 1,153 1,142 1,285 1,334 1,338	925 1,073 1,130 1,210 1,207 1,187 1,316 1,359 1,365 1,380 954 1,084 1,164 1,200 1,189 1,187 1,312 1,355 1,365 1,381 1,022 1,227 1,290 1,336 1,306 1,240 1,367 1,379 1,407 1,453 914 1,034 1,099 1,137 1,147 1,158 1,291 1,341 1,362 1,388 1,043 1,096 1,152 1,189 1,308 1,279 1,348 1,377 1,379 1,426 902 984 1,108 1,120 1,153 1,142 1,285 1,334 1,338 1,371	925 1,073 1,130 1,210 1,207 1,187 1,316 1,359 1,365 1,380 1,430 954 1,084 1,164 1,200 1,180 1,187 1,312 1,355 1,363 1,381 1,429 1,022 1,227 1,290 1,336 1,306 1,240 1,367 1,370 1,407 1,453 1,498 914 1,034 1,099 1,137 1,147 1,158 1,291 1,341 1,362 1,388 1,439 1,081 1,096 1,152 1,199 1,308 1,279 1,348 1,377 1,379 1,426 1,477 902 984 1,108 1,120 1,153 1,142 1,285 1,334 1,338 1,371 1,438	1911. 1914. 1921. 1929. 1931. 1939. 1941. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 925. 1,073. 1,130. 1,210. 1,207. 1,187. 1,316. 1,355. 1,365. 1,380. 1,428. 954. 1,084. 1,164. 1,200. 1,187. 1,312. 1,355. 1,365. 1,380. 1,428. 1,428. 1,022. 1,227. 1,200. 1,366. 1,240. 1,367. 1,370. 1,470. 1,438. 1,470. 1,436. 1,370. 1,470. 1,428. 1,430. 1,428. 1,430. 1,428. 1,430. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,428. 1,430. 1,428. 1,430. 1,428. 1,430. 1,430. 1,430. 1,430. 1,430. 1,430. 1,430.

(a) For a full week's work (excluding overtime).

In the above table the effective wage index numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. As the index numbers are comparable in all respects, comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index number for any State over any period of years:

As retail prices (as shown by the "C" series index) rose by 4.8 per cent. in 1953, while nominal wages rose by 5.7 per cent., the effective wage index number rose from 1,438 to 1,450. Index numbers of nominal and effective wages as well as total and average weekly earnings for periods subsequent to 1952 appear in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics.

- (iv) Effective or Real Wage Index Numbers—Adult Males, Australia, 1901 to 1951. In Labour Report No. 40, page 70, a table was included showing, at intervals from 1901 to 1929 and for each year 1931 to 1951, similar index numbers for Australia as a whole under both the "A" and "C" series. For the reason referred to above, index numbers under the "A" series could not be published beyond 1937.
- 12. Productive Activity.—The tables on page 44 show the movement in real (or effective) wages, i.e., wages measured in terms of retail purchasing power. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production. The tables formerly published in this section relating to gross value of Australian production, material production per head of population and per person engaged in material production (see Labour Report No. 35) have been discontinued, as it has been found that the methods previously used in constructing these indexes do not give reliable results under conditions experienced in recent years. At this stage, no alternative methods have been devised to measure satisfactorily the productivity of the working population.
- 13. Average Weekly Wage Earnings.—(i) Average Weekly Total Wages Paid and Average Earnings, All Industries.—The following figures are derived from employment and wages recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns (which prior to 1st September, 1954 covered approximately 80 per cent. of the total employment for Australia) and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilian wages and salaries only, pay and allowances of members of the armed forces being excluded.

Average Weekly Total Wages Paid and Average Earnings.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
	Averagi		¥ Total ` £'000.)	Wages P	AID.		
1945–46 1946–47 1947–48	 4,966 5,838 6,976	3,378 3,958 4,719	1,563 1,770 2,069	947 1,150 1,369	689 827 954	344 409 492	11,88 13,95 16,5
948-49 949-50 950-51	 8,133 9,018 11,385	5,540 6,370 7,916	2,503 2,838 3,501	1,644 1,894 2,389	1,120 1,315 1,639	580 672 817	19,5 22,1 27,6
951–52 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 14,364 15,090 16,043	9,816 10,490 11,305	4,319 4,750 5,065	3,018 3,311 3,561	2,108 2,344 2,586	1,059 1,178 1,280	34,6 37,1 39,8

⁽a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

Average Weekly Total Wages Paid and Average Earnings-continued.

7	ear.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
	Average	WEEKLY	EARNING	S PER EI (£.)	MPLOYED	Male Un	IT.(c)	
1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54		6.57 6.81 7.73 8.73 9.50 11.46 14.24 15.50 16.15	6.59 6.86 7.80 8.84 9.78 11.70 14.20 15.46 16.27	5.95 6.00 6.58 7.63 8.34 9.82 11.93 13.32 14.05	5.89 6.19 7.02 8.03 8.83 10.58 13.13 14.58	6.04 6.18 6.87 7.75 8.65 10.23 12.80 14.13	5.67 5.94 6.72 7.56 8.49 9.99 12.59 13.97 14.92	6.37 6.59 7.44 8.44 9.26 11.09 13.65 14.95

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory. (c) Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. The same ratio has been used in each State, and because the average ratio of female to male earnings may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above.

(ii) Average Weekly Wage Earnings Index Numbers.—The following table shows, for "All Industries" and for "Manufacturing", the movement in average weekly wage earnings from 1945–46 to the June Quarter, 1954. The "All Industries" index is based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data. The index for manufacturing industries for the years 1945–46 to 1952–53 is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual factory returns. Figures subsequent to June, 1953 are preliminary estimates based on Pay-roll Tax returns.

The index numbers show for "All Industries" and "Manufacturing" the movement in average earnings over a period of time. They do not, however, give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups. The base of each series is the year 1945-46 = 1,000 and both series have been seasonally adjusted.

Average Weekly Wage Earnings(a) Index Numbers: Australia. Seasonally Adjusted.

(Base of each Series: Year 1945-46 = 1,000.)

Year.		All Industries.(b)	Manufac- turing.	Quarter.	All Indus- tries.(b)	Manufac turing.	
1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54		1,000 1,037 1,164 1,322 1,451 1,742 2,145 2,350 2,462	1,000 1,056 1,206 1,365 1,505 1,810 2,213 2,394 2,490	1951-52—March Qtr. June ,, 1952-53—Sept. ,, Dec. ,, March ,, June ,, 1953-54—Sept. ,, Dec. ,, March ,, June ,,		2,183 2,249 2,305 2,354 2,362 2,377 2,445 2,436 2,491 2,477	2,264 2,310 2,362 2,383 2,405 2,427 2,458 2,456 2,513 2,587

⁽a) Including salaries. (b) Average earnings per male unit employed. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

§ 3. Standard Hours of Work.

- I. General.—In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the index numbers on pages 40–43 of this Labour Report. The first year shown is 1914 at which time the 48-hour week was recognized as a standard working week for most industries. The main features of the reduction of hours from 48 to 40 per week are summarized below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of labour is divided between Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.
- 2. The 44-hour Week.—No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925 although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins J.), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to Timber Workers, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and reintroduced the 48-hour week in the case of the two above-mentioned unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1st July, 1925, granting the 44-hour standard week to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements in that State. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4th January, 1926.

In 1927 after an exhaustive inquiry the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

3. The 40-hour Week.—(i) Standard Hours Inquiry, 1947.—Soon after the cessation of hostilities in the 1939–45 War applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October, 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting a 40-hour week, operative from 1st July, 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements and in Queensland similar legislation which provided for the 40-hour week in that State to become operative from 1st January, 1948, was introduced in Parliament.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in its judgment on 8th September, 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January, 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10th October, 1947. On 27th October, 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court after hearing applications by unions approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6th November, 1947, granted the 40-hour week to employees under its jurisdiction from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in January, 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(ii) Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952-53.—In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming that "one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation has been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week".* This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

§ 4. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

r. The Basic Wage.—The concept of a "basic" or "living" wage is common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the "minimum" or "basic" wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it is now generally accepted "that the dominant factor in fixing the basic wage . . . is the economic or productivity factor and that the basic wage must be the highest that industry as a whole can pay."

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may, for the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any State, make an order or award altering the basic wage (that is to say, that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the

industry in which, the person is employed) or the principles upon which it is computed. In practice, the Court holds general basic wage inquiries and its findings are then applied to industrial awards within its jurisdiction. In New South Wales and South Australia, in general, the State industrial authorities are required to adopt the relevant basic wage prescribed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. In Victoria and Tasmania, where the Wages Boards systems operate, no provision is included in the industrial Acts for the declaration of a basic wage, although, in fact, the Wages Boards have generally adopted basic wages based on those of the Commonwealth Court. In Queensland and Western Australia the determination of a basic wage is a function of the respective State Industrial or Arbitration Courts, and, subject to State legislation, these Courts have regard to the rates determined by the Commonwealth Court.

In addition to the basic wage, "secondary" wage payments, including margins for skill, loadings and other special considerations peculiar to the occupations or industry, are determined by these authorities. The basic wage and the "secondary" wage, where prescribed, make up the "minimum" wage for a particular occupation. The term minimum wage (as distinct from the basic wage) is used currently to express the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation or industry.

In § 1 of this chapter (pages 26–32) particulars are given of the current Commonwealth and State industrial Acts and the industrial authorities established by these Acts. The powers of these authorities include the determination and variation of basic wage rates.

2. The Commonwealth Basic Wage.—(i) Early Judgments.—The principle of a living or basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, but it was not until the year 1907 that a wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. The declaration was made by way of an order in terms of Section 2 (d) of the Excise Tariff 1906 in the matter of an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed by him at the Sunshine Harvester Works, Victoria, was "fair and reasonable".

The Commonwealth Parliament had by the Act imposed certain excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia "under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable". Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and defined the standard of a "fair and reasonable" minimum wage for unskilled labourers as that appropriate to "the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilized community".* The rate declared by the President in his judgment (known as the "Harvester Judgment") was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five".† According to a rough allocation by the Judge, the constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The "Harvester" standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the same rates continued until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance

^{*2} C.A.R., p. 3: † The average number of dependent children per family was apparently regarded by the Court as about three, although statistical information available at the time did not permit of exact figures being ascertained. For particulars of available information which may have been considered by the Court, see Labour Report No. 41, footnote on page 73.

of the retail price index numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses ("A" series) for the 30 more important towns of Australia, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. The basic wage rates for towns were thereafter varied with regard to variations in the respective retail price index numbers. Court practice was to equate the retail price index number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 to the "Harvester" rate of 42s. per week (or the base of the index (1,000) to 48s. per week). At intervals thereafter as awards came before it for review, the Court usually revised the basic wage rate of the award in proportion to variations in the retail price index. In some country towns certain "loadings" were added by the Court to wage rates so derived to offset the effect of lower housing standards, and consequently lower rents, on the index numbers for these towns.

Over the period of its operation, the adequacy or otherwise of the "Harvester" standard was the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. During the period of rapidly rising prices towards the end of the 1914–18 War, strong criticism developed that this system did not adequately maintain the "Harvester" equivalents. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1919 to inquire as to what it would actually cost a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age to live in a reasonable standard of comfort, and as to how the basic wage might be automatically adjusted to maintain purchasing power. The Commission's Reports were presented in November, 1920 and April, 1921.* An application by the Unions to have the amounts arrived at by the inquiry declared as basic wage lates was not accepted by the Court because they were considerably in advance of existing rates and grave doubts were expressed by members of the Court as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

The system of making automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index ("A" series) was first introduced in 1921. The practice then adopted was to calculate the adjustments to the basic wage quarterly on the index number for the preceding quarter. Previously adjustments had been made sporadically in relation to retail price indexes for the previous calendar year or the year ended with the preceding quarter. The practice adopted by the Commonwealth Court in 1921 of making automatic quarterly adjustments on a sliding scale continued until the Court's judgment of 12th September, 1953.†

In 1922 an amount known as the "Powers' 3s." was added by the Court‡ as a general "loading" to the weekly basic wage, for the purpose of maintaining, during a period of rising prices, the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. This loading continued until 1934.

(ii) Basic Wage Inquiries, 1930–31, 1932, 1933.—No change was made in the method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage until the onset of depression, which began to be felt severely during 1930. Applications were then made to the Court for some greater measure of reduction of wages than that which resulted from the automatic adjustments due to falling retail prices. The Court held a general inquiry, and, while declining to make any change in the existing method of calculating the basic wage, reduced all wage rates under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from 1st February, 1931.§ The Court refused in June, 1932, applications by employee organizations for the cancellation of the 10 per cent. reduction of wage rates. In May,

^{*} See Labour Report No. 41, 1952, pp. 102 and 103 for a résumé of the Commission's findings. See pp. 54–57. ‡ 16 C.A.R., p. 32. § 30 C.A.R., p. 2. \parallel 3! C.A.R., p. 305.

1933 the Court again refused to cancel the 10 per cent. reduction in wage rates, but decided that the existing method of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the "A" series retail price index number had resulted in some instances in a reduction of more than 10 per cent. In order to rectify this the Court adopted the "D" series of retail price index numbers for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage.*

(iii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.—The "Harvester" standard, adjusted to retail price variations, continued to be the theoretical basis of the basic wage of the Commonwealth Court until the Court's judgment, delivered on 17th April, 1934,† declared new basic wage rates to operate from 1st May, 1934. The new rates were declared on the basis of the relative "C" series retail price index numbers for the various cities for the December quarter, 1933, and ranged from 61s. for Brisbane to 67s. for Sydney and Hobart, the average wage for the six capital cities being 65s.

The 10 per cent. special reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of the new rates, and the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage with variations in retail price index numbers was transferred from the "A" and the "D" series to the "C" series of index numbers.‡ The base of the index (1,000) was taken by the Court as equal to 81s. per week. The new basic wage for the six capital cities was the same as that previously paid under the "A" series, without the "Powers' 3s." and without the 10 per cent. reduction. For further particulars of the judgment in this inquiry see Labour Report No. 26, p. 76.

- (iv) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937.—In May and June, 1937, the Commonwealth Court heard an application by the combined unions for an increase in the basic wage. The unions asked that the equivalent of the base (1,000) of the "C" series index be increased from 81s. to 93s., which on index numbers then current would have represented an average increase of about 10s. per week. The chief features of the judgment, delivered on 23rd June,§ were:—
- (a) Amounts were added to the basic wage not as an integral, and therefore adjustable, part of that wage, but as "loadings" additional to the rates payable under the 1934 judgment. The wage assessed on the 1934 basis was designated in the new judgment as the "needs" portion of the total resultant basic wage. These loadings, referred to as "Prosperity" loadings, were 6s. for Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane; 4s. for Adelaide, Perth and Hobart; and 5s. for the six capitals basic wage. "Prosperity" loadings for the basic wage for provincial towns in each State, for combinations of towns and combinations of capital cities, and for railway, maritime and pastoral workers were also provided for in the judgment.
- (b) The minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 1s. per week instead of 2s.
- (c) The basis of the adjustment of the "needs" portion of the wage in accordance with the variations shown by retail price index numbers was transferred from the "C" series to a special "Court" series based upon the "C" series. (See page 5.)
- (d) Female and junior rates were left for adjustment by individual judges when dealing with specific awards.

^{* 32} C.A.R., p. 90. For further particulars see Labour Report No. 22, pp. 45-8 and Labour Report No. 23, pp. 45-6. † 33 C.A.R., p. 144. ‡ For explanation of the "A", "O" and "D" series see pages 4 and 5 of this Report. § 37 C.A.R., p. 583.

The main parts of the judgment were reprinted in Labour Report No. 28, pp. 77-87.

- (v) Judgment, December, 1939.—The Commonwealth Court on 19th December, 1939 heard an application by trade unions for an alteration in the date of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the variations in the "Court" series of index numbers. On the same day, the Court directed that such adjustments be made operative from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in February, May, August or November, one month earlier than the then current practice.*
- (vi) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1940.—On 5th August, 1940 the Full Court commenced the hearing of an application by the combined unions for an increase in the existing basic wage by raising the value of 1,000 (the base of the "C" series index upon which the "Court" series was based) from 81s. to 100s. per week, and the incorporation of the existing "Prosperity" loadings, in the new rate mentioned. In its judgment of 7th February, 1941† the Court unanimously refused to grant any increase, and decided that the application should not be dismissed but stood over for further consideration after 30th June, 1941. The application was refused mainly owing to the uncertainty of the economic outlook under existing war conditions.

Concerning the concept of a basic wage providing for the needs of a specific family unit, Chief Judge Beeby in his judgment stated:—"The Court has always conceded that the 'needs' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing a basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family, or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end economic possibilities have always been the determining factor . . . what should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary and ancillary forms. . . More than ever before wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook."

The Chief Judge suggested that the basic wage should be graded according to family responsibilities and that, notwithstanding the increase in aggregate wages, a reapportionment of national income to those with more than one dependent child would be of advantage to the Commonwealth. The relief afforded to those who needed it would more than offset the inflationary tendency of provision for a comprehensive scheme of child endowment. If a scheme of this nature were established, as recently announced by the Commonwealth Government,‡ future fixations of the basic wage would be greatly simplified.

(vii) "Interim" Basic Wage Inquiry, 1946.—The Court, on 25th November, 1946, commenced the hearing of this case as the result of (a) an application made on 30th October, 1946 (during the course of the Standard Hours Case) by the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth for the restoration to the Full Court List of certain adjourned 1940 basic wage applications (see (vi) above); (b) a number of fresh cases which had come to the Court since 1941; and (c) an application by the Australian Council of Trade Unions on behalf of trade unions for an "interim" basic wage declaration.

Judgment was delivered on 13th December, 1946,* whereby an increase of 7s. was granted in the "needs" portion of the basic wage then current to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month of December, 1946, except in the case of casual and maritime workers for whom the increases operated from 1st December.

For the purpose of automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" series of index numbers was created by increasing the base index number (1923–27) from 81.0 to 87.0. The "Court" series index number calculated on this base for the September quarter, 1946 effected an increase in the basic wage for the weighted average of the six capital cities (as a whole) from 93s. to 100s. A similar increase of 7s. was recorded in the basic wage for each capital city except Hobart where the amount was 6s. All "loadings" on the basic wage were retained at their existing amounts unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

This new series was designated "Court Index (Second Series)" to distinguish it from the Court Index (First Series) which was introduced after the 1937 Basic Wage Inquiry. The new "Court" index numbers were obtained by multiplying the "C" series retail price index numbers (Base: 1923–27 = 1,000) by the factor 0.087, and taking the result to the first decimal place.

The wage rates for adult females and juveniles were to be increased proportionately to the increase granted to adult males, the amount of the increase being determined by the provisions in each award. For further particulars of the judgment see Labour Report No. 35, p. 85.

(viii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949–50.—This case finalized that begun in 1940 and continued in 1946 (see above). In 1946, during the hearing of the Standard Hours Inquiry and following the restoration to the Full Court List of applications for an increased basic wage, the Chief Judge ruled that the claim for an increase in the basic wage should be heard concurrently with the "40-hour week" claims then before the Court. The unions, however, objected to this course being followed, and, on appeal to the High Court, that Court in March, 1947, gave a decision which resulted in the Arbitration Court proceeding with the "Hours" Case to its conclusion.

The Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949–50, finally opened in February, 1949, and the general hearing of the unions' claims was commenced on 17th May, 1949. Evidence was completed on 22nd August, 1950, and the three Judges (Kelly C.J., Foster and Dunphy JJ.) delivered separate judgments on 12th October, 1950.† In those judgments, which were in the nature of general declarations, a majority of the Court (Foster and Dunphy JJ.) was of the opinion that the basic wage for adult males should be increased by £1 per week, and that for adult females should be 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. Kelly C.J., dissenting, considered that no increase in either the male or female wage was justified.

On 24th October, 1950 and 23rd November, 1950 the Court made further declarations regarding the "Prosperity" loading of 1937 (see page 51), which was being paid at rates between 3s. and 6s. per week according to localities, etc., and the future basis of quarterly adjustments. The "Prosperity" loading was standardized at a uniform rate of 5s. per week for all localities and was declared to be an adjustable part of the basic wage. The Court also declared that the "War" loadings were not part of the basic wage.

With regard to other "loadings" the Court, on 17th November, 1950, proceeded to examine the individual awards in the claims before it, for the purpose of determining to what extent such "loadings" formed part of the basic wage. Any "loading" declared to be part of the basic wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity, but apart from the special case of the Australian Capital Territory there were very few "loadings" which fell within this category.

The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period in December, 1950, in all cases being the "needs" rate (2nd Series) on the indexes of the September quarter, 1950 plus a flat-rate addition of $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{l}$, together with the standardized "Prosperity" loading of 5s.

The basic wage rate for the six capital cities (weighted average) arrived at by the Court after applying the foregoing declarations was £8 2s., comprising £6 17s. "needs" (2nd Series) plus 5s. uniform "Prosperity" loading plus the £1 addition. The declaration provided that the whole of this basic wage would be subject to automatic quarterly adjustments as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February, 1951, on the basis of the index numbers for the December quarter, 1950. For this purpose the new rate of £8 2s. was equated to the "C" series retail price index number 1572 for the six capital cities (weighted average) for the September quarter, 1950. From this equation was derived a new "Court" Index (Third Series) with 103.0 equated to 1,000 in the "C" Series Index.

The basic wage rates operative in November, 1950, in comparison with those operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950, are shown below:—

Date of Operation.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.	
November, 1950 December, 1950		143 0	s. d. 135 o 154 o	s. d. 137 o 158 o	s. d. 139 0 160 0	139 0	8. d. 142 0 162 0	

- (ix) Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952–53.—On 5th August, 1952 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing claims by:—
 - I. The Metal Trades Employers' Association and other employers' organizations—
 - (a) that the basic wage for adult males be reduced; (b) that the basic wage for adult females be reduced;
 - (c) that the standard hours of work be increased;
 - (d) that the system of adjusting the basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers be abandoned.
 - 2. The Metal Trades Federation, an association of employees' organizations, that the basic wage for adult males be increased, which would also result in increasing the amount, though not the proportion it bears to the basic wage for adult males, of the basic wage for adult females.

A number of Governments, organizations and other bodies obtained leave to intervene and in this role the Australian Council of Trade Unions supported the claims of the Metal Trades Federation.

The Court consisted of Kelly C.J., Foster, Kirby, Dunphy, Wright, McIntyre and Morgan, JJ., but before the hearing of evidence commenced Wright J, withdrew and during the hearing of the case Foster J, withdrew from the bench. The Court gave its decision on 12th September, 1953, and stated that reasons for its decision would be delivered later. Before the reasons for the judgment could be delivered McIntyre J., who had been ill during the case, died.

In the early stages of the case the employers applied for an immediate and separate hearing on the question of suspension of the basic wage adjustment provisions in awards. The Court, however, after hearing argument, indicated that it was not satisfied that a sufficient case had been

made out for such a separate hearing.

Evidence in the employers' case began on 16th September, 1952. On completion of the employers' case the counsel for employee organizations submitted that there was "no case to answer" and asked for the dismissal of the case. The Court rejected this claim and the hearing of evidence for the employee organizations was concluded on 11th September, 1953.

The decision of the Court, announced on 12th September, 1953, was

expressed in the following terms:-

"I. The employers' applications for reduction of the current basic wages for adult males and for reduction of the current basic wages for adult females are refused.

2. The employers' applications for an increase of the standard hours

of work in the industries covered thereby are refused.

3. The employers' applications for omission or deletion of clauses or sub-clauses providing for the adjustment of basic wages are

4. The Unions' applications for increases of basic wages are refused. The Court makes orders accordingly, to operate as from

The reasons for the above decision will be delivered at a

The form of the appropriate orders will be settled by the

Industrial Registrar.' The reasons for the above decision were delivered on 27th October, 1953.

The Court in the course of its judgment said that in the present case nothing had been put before the Court in support of a departure from its now well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain. If the Court is at any time asked to fix a basic wage on a true needs basis, the question of whether such a method is correct in principle and all questions as to the size of the family unit remain open.

No evidence was submitted in the inquiry to suggest that the basic wage in its character of a "foundational wage" of providing, or helping to provide, a just and reasonable standard of living to employees whose income is based or dependent upon it, was inadequate, and the arguments of both the employers and employees were directed towards a basic wage based on the

capacity of industry to pay.

The Court, in reviewing the claims of the respondents, in the light of the existing economic situation, indicated that although aware of the difficulties besetting industry and of the dependence of Australia's prosperity upon that large part of her productive effort whose rewards are conditioned by good seasons and whose prices are largely beyond her control, the Court

was satisfied that the employers had not discharged the onus of proving that the existing situation called for a reduction of general standards either in the matter of the basic wage or in the matter of the ordinary working week. The Court was satisfied that there could be, in the existing situation, no increase in the basic wage, as was claimed by the Metal Trades Federation.

The Court decided to discontinue the system of automatically adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers while the basic wage was assessed on the capacity of industry. It was considered that "the further the Court has withdrawn from relating the basic wage to the fulfilment of any particular standard of needs, the less has become the justification for keeping the nominal wage 'automatically adjusted' during the currency of an award".* Moreover, there was no ground for assuming that the capacity of industry to pay will be maintained at the same level or that it will rise or fall coincidentally with the purchasing power of money. The Court found that the system of automatic adjustments had undoubtedly been an accelerating factor in the rapid increase in prices in Australia particularly in the years 1951 and 1952 and this factor supported the Court's decision to discontinue the system.

In regard to the basic wage for female employees the Court decided that no basis for a review of the existing ratio which the female basic wage bore to the male basic wage existed on the material presented to it, the Court being satisfied that industry had the capacity to maintain the existing female basic wage rates.

In rejecting the claim for an increase in the standard hours of work, the Court considered that the industry of the country was healthy and prosperous enough at present to sustain the existing standard (i.e., 40 hours per week).

The Court intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the "capacity to pay", direct their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, such as indicated by a study of—

Employment.

Investment.

Production and Productivity.

Overseas Trade.

Overseas Balances.

Competitive position of secondary industry.

Retail Trade.

In order to remove certain misconceptions about the function of the Court it was stated during the course of the judgment that "the Arbitration Court is neither a social nor an economic legislature. Its function under Section 25 of the Act is to prevent or settle specific industrial disputes ".† However, this function must be exercised in the social and economic setting of the time at which it makes its decision. It must settle industrial disputes upon terms which seem to it to be just, having regard to conditions which exist at the time of its decision. In addition, the Court stressed that "the primary rule that a claimant is required to substantiate his claim should always be observed."

In accordance with its decision to abolish the automatic adjustment clause from its awards, the Court began, on 21st October, 1953, to deal with awards which were not actually affected by the original order. During this process the Court announced that it had no other method in mind in

substitution of the automatic adjustment clauses. In fact the only issue before the Court was the abolition or retention of the adjustment principle and that issue had been determined. The basic wage as fixed by the Court in the new or amended clauses in awards was that operating from August, 1953, and no provision was made for its automatic quarterly adjustment.

The last such adjustment had been made on the "Court" series retail price index numbers for the June quarter, 1953.

After the Court had amended all the awards listed before it as a result of applications by one of the parties to the awards, the Court, on its own motion under Section 49 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, listed those awards not the subject of an application by one of the parties and then proceeded to delete the clauses providing for the automatic adjustment of the basic wage.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to vary awards not the subject of an application by one of the parties was unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court of Australia.

(x) Rates Operative, Principal Towns.—The "basic" wage rates of the Commonwealth Court for adult males and females, operative in the principal towns of Australia as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, are shown in the following table:—

Commonwealth Basic Wage: Weekly Rates(a), November, 1954.

City or Town.		Rate of Wage.				Cotton on The core		Rate of Wage.				
		Males.		Females.		City or Town.		Males.		Females.		
New South Wales—	- P	8.	d.	8.		Western Australia—	The second state of the second	8.	d.	8.	d.	
Sydney	. 2	43	0	182	0	Kalgoorlie		236 243 249	0	177 182 186	0 6	
Broken Hill .	. 2	43 47 42	0	182 185 181	0	Five Towns (c) Tasmania—		237	0	177	б	
Geelong (d) .	. 2	35	0	176	0	Hobart Launceston Queenstown Five Towns (c)		242 238 233 240	0 0	181 178 174 180	6 6 0	
Mildura (d) . Yallourn (d) .	. 2	35 35 41 35	6	176 176 181 176	0 0	Thirty Towns (c)	· ·	236	0	177	0	
	. 2	:18	0	163	6	Six Capital Cities (c) Australian Capital To		236	0	177	0	
Five Towns (c) . South Australia—	. 2	19	0	164	0	ritory— Canberra		238	0	178	6	
Whyalla and Iro	n	31	0	173	0	Northern Territory(e Darwin South of 20th Par		255	0	191	0	
T71 FF1 ()		36	0	177	6	lel		242	0	181	6	

⁽a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953. By decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced on 12th September, 1953, automatic adjustment of basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers was discontinued in Commonwealth awards. The rates shown are still operative. (b) Based on Sydney. (c) Weighted average. (d) Based on Melbourne. (e) See pp. 67 and 69 regarding special loadings.

The rate for provincial towns, other than those mentioned above, is 3s. less than that for their respective capital cities.

The rate for adult females is 75 per cent. of the male rate.

A table of Basic Wage Rates from 1923 to 1954 will be found in Section VIII. of the Appendix.

3. Basic Wage Rates for Females.—(i) General.—In its judgment of 17th April, 1934, wherein the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration laid down the basis of its "needs" basic wage for adult males, the Court made the following statement in regard to the female rate:—

"The Court does not think it necessary or desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for female employees. Generally speaking they carry no family responsibilities. The minimum wage should, of course, never be too low for the reasonable needs of the employee, but those needs may vary in different industries. In the variations now to be made the proportion in each award of the minimum wage for females to that of males will be preserved."

The previous practice of the Court was therefore continued whereby each judge granted such proportion of the male rate as he deemed suited to the nature of the industry and the general circumstances of the case. Generally speaking, this proportion was in the vicinity of 54 per cent. of the male rate, although in some cases the proportion was about 56 per cent.

Until 1942 this continued to be substantially the practice of all Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and in the main its continuance was then made mandatory by Part V. of the National Security (Economic Organization) Regulations which "pegged" as at 10th February, 1942, all rates of remuneration previously prevailing in any employment. The only exceptions allowed were variations to rectify anomalies, variations resultant from hearings pending prior to 10th February, 1942 and "cost of living" variations.

In March, 1942, however, special action was taken to constitute a Women's Employment Board in conjunction with measures to encourage women to undertake, in war-time, work which would normally have been performed by men. This Board was given special jurisdiction to determine terms and conditions of such employment. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and State Industrial Tribunals continued to determine rates of pay, etc., of women engaged in what may broadly be described as "women's work" in the pre-war sense, while the jurisdiction of the Women's Employment Board was made to cover women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men or in new work which immediately prior to the outbreak of the war was not performed in Australia by any person.

In July, 1944, National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations authorized the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to make comprehensive investigations (a) as to whether minimum rates of wage payable to females in industries considered by the Government to be necessary for war purposes were unreasonably low in comparison with minimum rates payable to females in other essential industries, (b) if so, as to whether it was in the national interest, and fair and just, to increase such rates, and (c) as to the amount of such increases. Determinations could be made for any period specified by the Court but not extending beyond six months after the end of the war. In making such determinations the Court was not bound by Part V. of the National Security (Economic Organization) Regulations,

although such regulations applied to the new rates after determination. The objective of the National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations was to remove unreasonable disparities which were creating justified discontent and impeding the manpower authority in redistributing female labour in vital industries. This review commenced in the Court on 23rd February, 1945 and ended on 23rd March, judgment being reserved.

Judgment was delivered by the Full Court on 4th May, 1945,* to the effect that, in regard to (a) above, the majority of the Full Court (Piper C.J., O'Mara and Kelly JJ.) found itself unable to declare that the rates in the "referred" industries were unreasonably low compared with those in the three industries submitted by the Crown and the Union representatives as the standard rates for comparison, namely, those of the Clothing, Rubber and Metal industries, and that there was consequently no necessity to answer question (b). In a minority judgment, Drake-Brockman and Foster

JJ. answered (a) and (b) in the affirmative.

Following this negative result, the Government, by National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations (S.R. 1945, No. 139) dated 13th August, 1945, provided in respect of "vital" industries specified by the Minister by notice published in the Gazette that the remuneration of females employed therein should not be less than 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rate. The validity of this Regulation was challenged in the High Court by Australian Textiles Pty. Ltd., but in a judgment dated 3rd December, 1945 the Court (Starke J. dissenting) held that the Regulations were a valid exercise of the powers under the National Security Act 1939–1943. The rates under this Regulation commenced to operate from 31st August, 1945.

As from 12th October, 1944, the Women's Employment Board was abolished and the Chairman of the Board (A. W. Foster) was made a judge of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The function of the Board under the Women's Employment Act then devolved upon the Court as constituted by a judge designated by the Chief Judge.

(See S.R. 1944, No. 149.)

The following sub-sections give a brief account of the functions allotted to and of the principles followed by the Women's Employment Board, and a summary of an important judgment delivered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1943 stating the principles followed by the Court in fixing the basic rates payable to female workers and the difference between the rates payable to the women engaged in "women's work" and those payable to the special group of women engaged in "men's work" in war-time under the jurisdiction of the Women's Employment Board. The judgment also dealt with the question of "anomalies" as between the rates payable to the two classes of women workers.

(ii) Women's Employment Board.—The functions of the Women's Employment Board were specified by the Women's Employment Act 1942.‡ The purpose of the Act as expressed in the title was "to encourage and regulate the employment of women for the purpose of aiding the prosecution of the present war". The jurisdiction of the Board was limited to females employed (after 2nd March, 1942) on work usually performed by males or which, immediately prior to the outbreak of the war,

was not performed in Australia by any person.

^{* 54} C.A.R., p. 613. † Twelve vital industries were "referred" by the Government for consideration † The Board was originally created under regulations under the National Security Act 1939-1940 dated 25th March, 1942 (Statutory Rules 1942, No. 146), but owing to the disallowance of such regulations by the Senate on 23rd September, 1942, the Board operated under the Women's Employment Act. No. 55 of 1942, as from 6th October, 1942, which validated all previous decisions, etc., of the first Board (gazetted on 11th June, 1942). The second Board was created on 10th November, 1942.

The functions of the Board briefly were to decide what work and what female workers came within its jurisdiction (as defined) and the terms and conditions upon which women might be so employed including hours and special conditions as to safety, welfare and health. The Board was required to fix rates of payment for such women with regard to their efficiency and productivity in relation to that of males engaged in such work and the Regulations provided that payment to females (engaged on "men's work") should be not less than 60 per cent, nor more than 100 per cent, of the male rate.

The Board ceased to function in 1944 but the Women's Employment Regulations continued to operate until 1949, when, by a judgment of the High Court, such continuation was declared invalid. A summary of the activities of the Board during its period of operation was given in previous issues of the Labour Report (see No. 36, page 84).

(iii) Judgments by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.—On 24th March, 1943, a case involving determination of general principles as to rates of wage of female employees not within the jurisdiction of the Women's Employment Board was remitted to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration by the Minister for Labour and National Service under Regulation 9 of the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations, particularly as affecting female workers at Government small arms ammunition factories. The rates in these cases were considered by their trade union to be anomalous compared with those awarded by the Women's Employment Board to certain other women employed in those factories. The Court, in its judgment dated 17th June, 1943,* rejected the contentions of the union (The Arms Explosives and Munition Workers Federation of Australia) and enunciated in full the principles followed by the Court in determining female rates of wages within its jurisdiction.

In order to place the matter in perspective in its relation to the basic wage for males, the Court traced the history of the principles on which the basic wage for males was determined from its original declaration by Mr. Justice Higgins in his "Harvester" judgment of 1907 (see pp. 49-50 of this Report) and continued—

"Although since 1930, when the 'economic or productivity factor' emerged as the 'dominant factor' in the problem of assessment [of the basic wage of adult male employees], the adequacy of the wage to meet the requirements of any 'specified family unit' has been only a subsidiary consideration, subsidiary that is to say to the question of the capacity of the national production to sustain a particular wage level, it is plain that the Court has not held that its basic wage has been fixed at too low a figure to meet the normal and reasonable needs of a family of husband, wife and at least one child. Nor has its adequacy to that extent been questioned. In this sense it can still be regarded as a family wage, inasmuch as it has been accepted as sufficient at all events to provide 'frugal comfort' for a man, his wife and at least one dependent child. For present purposes it is enough to say that, until a proper investigation demonstrates the contrary to be the case, we cannot but hold that the amount provided is more than sufficient to meet the normal and reasonable requirements of an unmarried worker with no dependants to support out of his earnings. And the same may be said of the living or basic wages determined by authorities functioning under State legislation as appropriate for male employees within their jurisdiction. The method of assessment of wage rates for adult male workers adopted and followed by industrial authorities throughout Australia has been to fix a basic wage portion adequate for the estimated needs of some family group and to add to that some additional payment in recognition of the skill or experience possessed by the worker or the special conditions met with in his particular occupation. The basic wage portion has had no reference to work value; it has been assessed in accordance with needs and it has never been either held or suggested to be inadequate to meet the normal and reasonable needs not only of the worker himself but also of his wife and at least one dependent child."

The Court in its judgment then set out decisions arrived at by various Commonwealth and State Courts since 1912 when the Commonwealth Court first dealt directly with the problem of women's wages. Mr. Justice Higgins dealt with the case, and stated "I fixed the minimum in 1907 of 7s. per day by finding the sum which would meet the normal needs of an average employee, one of his normal needs being the need for domestic life. If he has a wife and children, he is under an obligation—even a legal obligation—to maintain them. How is such a minimum applicable to the case of a woman . . . ? She is not, unless perhaps in very exceptional circumstances, under any such obligation. The minimum cannot be based on exceptional cases."

In respect of the "minimum rate" enjoined by the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, he held that "Nothing is clearer than that the 'minimum rate' referred to in Section 40 means the minimum rate for a class of workers, those who do work of a certain character. If blacksmiths are the class of workers, the minimum rate must be such as recognizes that blacksmiths are usually men. If fruit-pickers are the class of workers, the minimum rate must be such as recognizes that, up to the present at least, most of the pickers are men (although women have been usually paid less), and that men and women are fairly in competition as to that class of work. If milliners are the class of workers, the minimum rate must, I think, be such as recognizes that all or nearly all milliners are women, and that men are not usually in competition with them."*

In its review the Court stated "the fixation of the basic wage for women at amounts below 60 per cent. of that fixed for men has been general in the awards and determinations of this Court and other industrial authorities of Australia".

The Court laid down general principles in the following words:-

"It is beyond question that the general rule adopted and followed by the Australian industrial authorities in the assessment of wages for adult women workers, engaged upon work suitable for women in which they cannot fairly be said to be in competition with men for employment, has been and still is to fix a foundational amount, calculated with reference to the needs of a single woman who has to pay for her board and lodging, has to maintain herself out of her earnings, but has no dependants to support; and to add to this foundational or basic amount such marginal amounts as may be appropriate in recognition of the particular skill or experience of the particular workers in question or as compensation for the particular conditions which they encounter in their occupations . . .

"Just as the wages for male workers are assessed by adopting first a foundational wage—the basic wage—and adding to it marginal amounts fixed according to the relative skill and experience of particular workers or groups of workers, or to the special conditions they encounter, so too are women's wages, for work suitable to them in which they will not be disadvantaged by male competition, fixed by adding to a foundational or basic amount analogous margins. But in each case the foundational wage is in principle and justice different. The man's basic wage is more than sufficient for his personal needs; it purports to provide him with enough to support some family. The woman's, on the other hand, purports to be enough for her to maintain herself only. No allowance is made for the support of any dependants. The man's wage has been measured by this Court with reference to the dominating factor of the productive capacity of industry to sustain it and with due regard consequently to what its application in industry will mean, to the marginal structure which rises above it, and to the consequent wages which will in accordance with established rules and practice be paid to women and to minors.

"In the course of the hearing the Chief Judge drew attention to the necessity which would occur, if women's rates were to be assessed on the basis that relative efficiency and productivity (as between men and women) were to constitute the dominant factor, for a review of the principles in accordance with which the basic wage has been determined. That this necessity would arise must be apparent. For the basic wage for adult males has been fixed at as high an amount as the Court has thought practicable in all the circumstances of the case, including the circumstance of the existing proportionate levels of wages for women and minors. The share of men workers in the fruits of production will need to be reduced if women are to participate therein on an equal footing, or on a better footing generally than that to which they have hitherto been held to be entitled.

"It is desirable that we should indicate as clearly as possible the effect of the conclusions to which the review of the principles of wage assessment we have made has led us. It is that, so long as the foundational or basic wage for women is assessed according to a standard different from that which is the basis of the foundational or basic wage—a family wage—for men, the Court will not, in the exercise of its function of adjudicating between opposing interests, raise the general level of women's minimum wages in occupations suitable for women, and in which they do not encounter considerable competition from men, according to a comparison of their efficiency and productivity with the efficiency and productivity of men doing substantially similar work. To do so would at once depress the relative standard of living of the family as a group, and of its individual members, as compared with that of the typical single woman wage-earner."*

In December, 1943,† Drake-Brockman J. of this Court, in dealing with women employees in the Clothing (Dressmaking and Tailoring Sections) and Rubber industries, awarded for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter as a "flat rate" for the industry 75 per cent. of the "needs" basic wage, plus the "prosperity" and "industry" loadings ordinarily applicable. The reason for this action was (in the words of the

^{* 50} C.A.R., p. 191. † 51 C.A.R., pp. 632 and 648.

judgment) as follows: "it was also common ground [between all the parties] that wastage of the employees in the industry during the last three years had been exceptionally heavy and that it was essential that some means should be found to attract women to the industry and thereafter to retain them for some reasonable period of time after they had been trained."

In July, 1944, the National Security (Female Minimum Wage) Regulations extended the discretion of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in fixing female minimum wage rates in "vital" industries in war-time as briefly described on page 58.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1947 (see Labour Report No. 37, page 50) provided amongst other things that "a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award altering in an industry." (d) the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females As the result of doubts which arose as to the powers of the Commissioners to "fix" a basic wage, the matter came before the Full Court of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for clarification at the instance of several trade unions. Judgment was delivered on 27th July, 1948, and it was held that Conciliation Commissioners had jurisdiction to fix the female rates in question under the provisions of the Act, but it was also held that the provision referred only to the basic element in any prescribed female rates. Where, however, such a prescribed rate did not specifically fix or disclose the basic wage element, the appropriate Conciliation Commissioner had to fix the rate, and when such rate had been fixed its alteration became a matter for the Court. In view of the fact that there were fifteen Commissioners whose views might differ as to the element of the rates of pay of adult females which could be ascribed to an adult female basic wage analogous to the basic wage for adult males, the Government in December, 1948, passed an Act (No. 77 of 1948) further amending the above-mentioned Act to authorize the Court and the Court alone—to fix the basic rate by providing that "a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award (d) determining or altering the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry."

A further amending Act (No. 86 of 1949) empowered the Court to determine or alter a "basic wage for adult females" which was defined as "that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable for an adult female, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, she is employed."

At the end of the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 53) the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration by a majority decision fixed a new basic weekly wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the corresponding male rate operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers claimed a reduction in the proportion the female basic wage bore to the male basic wage from 75 to 60 per cent. and based this claim on two grounds. The employers claimed that the existing ratio was unjust and unreasonable having regard to the principles of male basic wage fixation and also that the existing ratio constituted an additional burden on employers at a time when the economy was adversely affected by the level of wage costs. The first contention was based on the fact that the male basic wage was a family

wage whereas the female basic wage was to provide for only one person. The Court in its judgment stated that "no evidence was presented to enable it to assess the reasonable needs either of a family group, typical, average or appropriate or of a typical or average woman wage-earner whose wage should be within the concept of the definition of 'basic wage' in section 25"*

(of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act).

On the second contention, the judgment stated that "the Court finds it impossible to say that the higher ratio of the women's basic wage to the men's, adopted by the 1950 decision, has resulted to date in either a significant degree of unemployment amongst women or, generally speaking, a comparatively greater wages cost burden having to be carried, at the expense of reasonable profits, by enterprises employing a relatively higher proportion of women workers."* The Court decided that there was no basis for a review of the existing ratio and ordered that the female basic wage should remain at 75 per cent. of the male basic wage.

4. Australian Territories.—(i) Australian Capital Territory.—Prior to 1922 the lowest rate payable to an unskilled labourer was not defined as a basic wage, as all wages were paid under the authority of the Federal Capital Commission as a lump sum for the particular occupation in which the worker was employed. But in 1922 an Industrial Board commenced to operate under a local Ordinance (see page 28). A summary of the decisions made by the Industrial Board during its period of operation was given in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 40, page 89).

By an amending Ordinance, No. 4 of 1949, the Industrial Board was abolished and its functions were transferred to authorities established under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Industrial matters are now determined by either the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or the Conciliation Commissioner assigned to the Australian Capital Territory. It was provided, however, that all existing orders and agreements should continue to operate subject to later orders, awards and determinations made by the Court or Commissioner.

In reviewing the Australian Capital Territory awards following its decision of 12th October, 1950, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the Canberra basic wage at £8 5s. per week for adult males, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950.† This amount was the "needs" basic wage as expressed by the Court's Second Series index number for Canberra for the September quarter, 1950, with the prescribed addition of £1 5s. The new rate represented an increase of 13s. 6d. a week over that previously payable.

The rate payable in the Territory (in respect only of workers outside the Commonwealth Public Service), operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, was 238s. per week. The basic wage is no longer automatically adjusted in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers following the Commonwealth Court's decision in the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry (see page 54).

(ii) Northern Territory.—The determination of the basic wage for this Territory comes within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

There are, in fact, two basic wages operating—(a) in respect of areas north of the 20th parallel of South Latitude, and generally referred to as the "Darwin" rate, and (b) in respect of areas south of that parallel. These are calculated on different bases as set out in the following paragraphs.

(a) The Darwin Basic Wage.—This wage was first determined by the Court in 1915* when the Deputy President (Powers J.) awarded a rate of £3 17s. per week, or 1s. 9d. per hour, for an unskilled labourer, which included an allowance of 4s. for lost time.

The basic wage level again came under consideration when the wage for carpenters and joiners was reviewed by Mr. Justice Powers in 1916–17.† The Judge referred to an agreement dated 2nd June, 1916, between the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and the Northern Agency (formerly Vestey Brothers) which provided for rates based on a budget of the estimated living requirements of a family consisting of a man, wife and two dependent children, amounting to £3 IIs. Id. per week. As the amount awarded (2s. 4d. per hour) for carpenters, however, was over £5 per week, the Judge felt that a fair living wage was fully assured. His Honor stated that he did not find anything to cause him to alter the judgment given on 15th March, 1915, when he prescribed a wage of Is. 9d. per hour.

Up till 1924 the practice of the Court had been to fix the basic wage in accordance with the principles laid down in 1916, and in connexion with an application in 1924 concerning the rate for employees of the Commonwealth Railways, when the wage for these workers stood at £5 4s. 6d., the Judge (Powers J.) refused to alter the wage. He stated that he had in mind the amount of £4 12s., to which he would have felt justified in adding £1 to compensate for the many disadvantages caused by isolation, especially the loss of or extra expense of the proper education of the children. He considered, therefore, that the wage of £5 4s. 6d. then payable contained a special allowance on such account, and that the question of such special allowances was a matter for employers and employees to settle between the mselves.‡

In 1927§ Judge Beeby also referred to the regimen of 1916, and implied that since then it had formed the foundation of the basic wages fixed by the Court, and that the sufficiency of the regimen, except as to rent and one or two minor omissions, had never been questioned. On this occasion he fixed the basic wage at £5 10s. per week, or 2s. 6d. per hour, including 20s. per week district allowance which was suggested by Mr. Justice Powers in his 1924 award as being a reasonable amount.

As there was no adjustment clause in operation in Territory awards, the basic wage of £5 10s. remained in operation until 1934, excepting that it was reduced by the Financial Emergency Act, 1931, to £4 16s. 3d. per week.

In 1934|| the Full Court for the first time considered the basic wage. The Court brought the regimen of the 1916 agreement up to date, altered the rent figure from 45s. to 65s. per month, and arrived at the amount of £4 10s. 9d. per week. This was £1 4s. 9d. above the Court's "needs" basic wage recently declared for the six capital cities, the Court regarding the difference as representing the extra amount required to purchase the same standard of living as in the six capital cities, with nothing by way of compensation allowance. Automatic adjustment provisions first introduced into the awards by this judgment were effected by inserting an appropriate Adjustment Scale based on the equation of £4 10s. 9d. to the Food and Groceries retail price index number (Special) 1,184 for Darwin for the month of August, 1934.

In 1938¶ the Court granted a "loading" of 3s. per week on the wage because the Commonwealth Government had extended to the Territory its general civil service increase of £8 per annum.

^{* 9} C.A.R., p. 1. † 11 C.A.R., p. 51. ‡ 20 C.A.R., p. 737. § 25 C.A.R., p. 898. † 33 C.A.R., p. 944. ¶ 39 C.A.R., p. 501. † 20 C.A.R., p. 737.

In 1939 an additional amount was added to the basic wage as a special loading to offset the increase in the cost of living not reflected by the index numbers. The loading was 16s. 3d. for employees on works and 10s. for railway employees.* In February, 1940, before an automatic adjustment increase of 2s. became payable, the Court suspended the adjustment clause pending further inquiry.†

In 1941‡ the Full Court again reviewed the basic wage and, after a full investigation of its past history, awarded £5 12s. 9d., made up of (a) £4 10s. 9d. awarded in 1934; (b) 4s. in respect of accrued adjustments since 1939; (c) 5s. additional allowance for rent; and (d) two constant (unadjustable) "loadings" of 3s. and 10s. per week. The Court also restored the adjustment clause by equating £4 15s. 9d. of the foregoing amounts (£4 10s. 9d. plus 5s. rent) to the base index 1,184 of the former adjustment scale (based solely on the Food and Groceries price index number). This, however, never became effective owing to its being superseded early in 1942 by the Blakeley Orders referred to below. The two "loadings" were not made adjustable. All other "loadings" mentioned above were dropped.

The basis of adjustment was altered by A. Blakeley, C.C., by Orders dated 29th January, 1942,§ owing to the urgent necessity to provide, over the period of the war, for adjustments in respect of rent, clothing and other miscellaneous items of domestic expenditure which, with the exception of rent, had already increased considerably in price throughout Australia, and threatened to increase further as the war continued. Adjustment by means only of the Food and Groceries Index was therefore no longer doing justice to the workers of the Territory, since the workers elsewhere in Australia were enjoying the benefit derived from the adjustment of their wages by means of the more comprehensive "C" series retail price index.

As there was no "C" series retail price index for the Territory, nor was it possible to compile one on the basis of prices in Darwin, the only alternative was to create a "composite" index with the help of prices for these additional items from some other town of somewhat similar living conditions. The town selected as being most suitable for this purpose was Townsville, and the "composite" index was therefore computed on the basis of food and groceries prices in Darwin, combined with Townsville prices for rent, clothing and other miscellaneous items of domestic expenditure mentioned above, the index being designated "The Darwin Special 'All Items' Index".

Taking the December quarter, 1940, as a suitable period upon which adjustments should be based, for which quarter the Special "All Items" index number was 1,036, the Court's basic wage of £4 19s. 9d. (including 4s. for accrued adjustments) declared in its judgment of 7th April, 1941, was related (not "equated") to the index number division (1031-1043) containing index number 1,036 of the "C" series adjustment scale formerly used by the Court in its awards (Base: 1923-27 = 1,000 = 81s.), thus giving workers in the Territory the same basis of adjustment as that operating in respect of all workers throughout Australia coming within the jurisdiction of the Court. It should be noted in this connexion that the Court's "needs" equivalent of index number 1,036 was 84s., so that 15s. 9d. of the Darwin wage was left "unadjustable". The rate payable from 1st February, 1942 (when the new basis first became operative), on the basis of index number 1,099 for the December quarter, 1941, was therefore £5 17s. 9d.,

inclusive of 5s. by adjustments under the scale since the December quarter, 1940 (1,036), and the two unadjustable "loadings" of 3s. and 1os. granted by the Court's judgment of 7th April, 1941.

Following the bombing of Darwin on 19th February, 1942, and on subsequent occasions, it was no longer possible to obtain even food and groceries prices in Darwin, and prices from Alice Springs and Tennant Creek were substituted for those of Darwin in the Special Index by means of a suitable "graft" of the new to the old prices in order to cancel out the effect on the index due solely to this substitution.*

On an application by the unions for the addition to the basic wage in the Territory of the amount of 7s. per week added by the Court elsewhere in Australia by its "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of 13th December, 1946 [see page 52, (vii)], the Full Court on 13th March, 1947, decided to postpone the matter pending a general review of the basic wage in the Territory, although the Court granted the amount in the case of areas south of the 20th parallel of South Latitude (see below). This further review was opened in Darwin with preliminary evidence taken by J. H. Portus, C.C., on 16th February, 1948, and ultimately dealt with by the Full Court in Adelaide on 20th May, 1948. The Court made an "interim" judgment. pending the hearing and finalization of the basic wage inquiry held in 1949-50 at the instance of the combined unions throughout Australia [see page 53, (viii)], granting the current equivalent of the 7s. referred to above, namely, 8s. In the judgment the Court adopted as from the March quarter, 1948, the new Darwin Special "All Items" Index (containing the restored prices of food and groceries for Darwin proper, plus Townsville prices for rent, clothing and miscellaneous items), namely, 1,283, and transferred the basis of adjustment from the existing Automatic Adjustment Scale ("C" Series) on 1,000 = 81s. per week to the new scale on 1,000 = 87s. per week [in conformity with the "Court" Index (2nd Series)]. The new basic wage was to come into operation from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing after 20th May, 1948. The resultant total basic wage payable was therefore £7 os. 9d., made up of £5 12s. (the "needs" equivalent of index number 1,283 mentioned above), the "unadjustable" amount of 15s. od. (see page 66) and the loadings of 3s. and 10s.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry an "interim" increase of £1 2s. per week was authorized pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage for the Northern Territory.† As a result of the latter inquiry the Court announced, on 19th November, 1951, that it would make an order "based upon the consent and agreement of the parties for a basic wage in the Northern Territory of £10 10s. per week." The new rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1951. The Darwin Special "All Items" Index (see above) was retained as the basis for subsequent quarterly adjustments but with the index number of 1824 equated to 200s. per week. Subsequently by decisions of the Conciliation Commissioner a special loading of Ios. per week, operative from the same date as the new basic wage, was added to the wage rates in most awards applicable to that part of the Northern Territory north of the 20th parallel of South Latitude. This loading should be taken into account in any analysis or comparison involving the basic wage component of such wage rates.

The basic wage for this area of the Northern Territory, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, was 255s. per week. The basic wage is no longer automatically adjusted in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers following the Court's decision in the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry (see page 54).

(b) Northern Territory (South of the 20th parallel of South Latitude).—There are two main groups of employees in this area of the Northern Territory, namely, employees of the Commonwealth Railways and employees of the Department of Works (formerly the Works and Services Branch of the Department of the Interior).

The few Commonwealth Railways employees engaged in the area are at Alice Springs and in several small permanent-way gangs between Alice

Springs and the South Australian border.

Prior to 1937 Commonwealth Railways employees were covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but since that year the rates of pay (including the basic wage) have been as prescribed by determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. It has been the practice of the Court and the Public Service Arbitrator to fix a common base rate for Commonwealth Railways employees (the main centre being Port Augusta) and to provide, by means of "District Allowances", additional rates to employees in isolated areas.

Prior to 3rd February, 1935, Commonwealth employees (other than Commonwealth Railways employees) engaged in the Northern Territory south of the 20th parallel of South Latitude were paid the Darwin basic wage. The Full Court in Judgment issued on 13th November, 1934,* fixed a rate of 80s. per week for Works and Services employees, which included an amount of 7s. per week to cover the cost of freight on goods purchased from the Railway Stores at Port Augusta. This rate compared with £4 10s. 9d. being paid in areas north of the 20th parallel, and with £3 5s. in Adelaide.

Provision was also made for the adjustment of this wage to be made in the manner provided by the Court for railway employees at Alice Springs, namely, on the basis of the Court's "C" series adjustment scale in accordance with the variations of the "Special" index number for Port Augusta (inclusive of Railway Stores prices for groceries and dairy produce). Although no base index number was mentioned, it can be taken that the base index number division of the scale (809-820 = 66s.) was the starting point of the variations and was related to a total basic wage of £4, as this division contained "C" series index number 819 (Special) for the September quarter, 1934—from which it will also be observed that only 66s. of the total wage was actually adjustable.

The 3s. per week "loading" granted by the Court in 1938 (see page 65) applied to employees located south of the 20th parallel of South Latitude as well as to those engaged north thereof.

At a hearing on 12th and 13th March, 1947, the Full Court granted to workers in this area the amount of 7s. per week consequent upon its "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of 13th December, 1946, as an addition to the "adjustable" part of the basic wage applicable. The questions raised as to a general review of the basic wage in the Territory as a whole were postponed pending the hearing and finalization of the basic wage inquiry held in 1949–50 at the instance of the combined unions of Australia (see page 53).

By an Order of 11th October, 1949, the Full Court amended the existing award to provide for the adjustment to date and thereafter (by means of the "C" Series Automatic Adjustment Scale) of the 7s. per week "excess" over the contemporaneous "needs" rate granted by the Full Court on 13th November, 1934 (see page 68). The relevant "Special" "C" series index number for the latter period (as indicated above) was 819, equivalent to a "needs" wage of £3 6s. per week, and the above adjustment was effected by an additional column to the Scale calculated on the basis of raising the weekly "needs" equivalents by the ratio of 73s. to 66s., or by multiplying the successive weekly "needs" rates by the factor 1.10606. Thus, the base rate of the Scale 1000 = 87s. became 96s.

The Order was expressed to come into operation from the first Sunday in December, 1949, on the basis of the index number for the September quarter, 1949 as the starting point. The "needs" rate for this was £6 is. which by the above formula became £6 i.4s., and to this were added the loadings previously payable of 7s. for "Freight Costs" and 3s. for "Prosperity" loading, making a total basic wage of £7 4s., representing an increase of

6s. per week over the basic wage calculated on the former basis.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 53) an "interim" increase of £1 2s. per week was authorized pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage for the Northern Territory. As a result of the latter inquiry the Court announced, on 19th November, 1951, that it would make an order "based upon the consent and agreement of the parties for a basic wage in the Northern Territory at £10 10s. per week". The new rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1951. The Port Augusta Special "All Items "Index (see above) was retained as the basis for subsequent quarterly adjustments but with the index number of 1757 equated to 194s. per week. Subsequently by decisions of the Conciliation Commissioner, a special loading of 7s. per week operative from the same date as the new basic wage was added to the wage rates in most awards applicable to that part of the Northern Territory south of the 20th parallel of South Latitude. This loading should be taken into account in any analysis or comparison involving the basic wage component of such wage rates.

The basic wage for this area of the Northern Territory, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, was 242s. per week. The basic wage is no longer automatically adjusted in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers following the Court's decision in the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry

(see page 54).

5. State Basic Wages.—(i) New South Wales.—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. A Board of Trade established in 1918, with power to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State, made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1926 transferred its powers to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, as from 15th April, 1926. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1927 altered the consisting of three members. Act No. 14 of 1936, however, provided for the appointment of four members and

Act No. 36 of 1938 for the appointment of not less than five and not more than six members. The Commission was directed, inter alia, "not more frequently than once in every six months to determine a standard of living and to declare . . . the living wages based upon such standard for adult male and female employees in the State." The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1932 directed the Commission within twenty-eight days from the end of the months of March and September to adjust the living wages so declared to accord with the increased or decreased cost of maintaining the determined standard. The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as that previously declared by the Board of Trade. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and two children from 1914 to 1925; a man and wife only in 1927, with family allowances for dependent children; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929, with family allowances for other dependent children. With the adoption in 1937 of the Commonwealth basic wage, however (see below), the identification of a specified family unit with the basic wage disappeared.

Employees in rural industries are not covered by the rates shown in the following table; a living wage for rural workers of £3 6s. per week was in force for twelve months from October, 1921 and a rate of £4 4s. operated from June, 1927 to December, 1929, when the power of industrial tribunals to fix a living wage for rural workers was withdrawn.

The variations in the living wage determined by the industrial tribunals of New South Wales are shown below:—

Basic Wage Variations in New South Wales.
(State Jurisdiction.)

Male.			Female.							
Date of Declaration.	Basic W		Date of Declaration.		Basic V per W					
16th February, 1914 17th December, 1915 18th August, 1916 5th September, 1918 8th October, 1919 8th October, 1920 8th October, 1921 12th May, 1922 10th April, 1923 17th September, 1923 24th August, 1925 27th June, 1927 12th December, 1929 26th August, 1932 11th April, 1933 12th April, 1933 12th April, 1935 12th April, 1935 12th April, 1936	£ 8. 2 8. 2 12 2 15 3 0 3 17 4 5 4 2 3 18 3 19 4 2 4 4 5 4 2 3 10 3 8 3 6 3 7 3 8 3 9 3 10 3 11	d. 0 6 6 6 0 0 0 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	17th December, 1918 23rd December, 1919 23rd December, 1920 22nd December, 1921 9th October, 1922	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	£ s	0 0 6 0 6 6				

⁽a) From 1923 dates of declaration were the same as those for male rates. (b) Rate declared, £1 158. 6d., but law amended to provide a rate for females at 54 per cent. of that for males. (c) From October, 1937 the rates follow those of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for New South Wales.

Following on the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 23rd June, 1937 (see page 51), the Government of New South Wales decided to bring the State Basic Wage into line with the Commonwealth rates ruling in the State, and secured an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act (No. 9 of 1937) to give effect thereto. The Act came into operation from the commencement of the first pay-period in October, 1937. The general principles laid down by the Commonwealth Court were followed as closely as practicable and provision was made for the automatic adjustment of wages in conformity with variations of retail prices as shown by the Commonwealth Court's "All Items" retail price index numbers, shortly known as the "Court" series of index numbers. The Commonwealth Court's principle of treating the "Prosperity" loadings as a separate and non-adjustable part of the total basic wage was adopted. The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at 3s. per week below the metropolitan rate; and Crown employees, as defined, received a "Prosperity" loading of 5s. per week, as against the 6s. laid down for employees in outside industry. The basic rate for adult females was fixed at 54 per cent. of the adult male rate to the nearest sixpence. The provisions of the main Acts for the periodic declaration of the living wage by the Industrial Commission were repealed, but the amending Act placed on the Commission the responsibility of altering all awards and agreements in conformity with the intentions of the new Act; to define boundaries within which the various rates are to operate;* and to specify the appropriate "Court" series retail price index numbers to which they are to be related.

An amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act was assented to on 23rd November, 1950, which empowered the Industrial Commission to vary the terms of awards and industrial agreements affecting male rates of pay, to the extent to which the Commission thought fit, to give effect to the alteration in the basic wage for adult males made by the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 12th October, 1950. In the case of female rates of pay the Commission was empowered to review the terms of awards and industrial agreements and to vary such terms as in the circumstances the Commission decided proper, but no variation was to fix rates of pay for female employees lower than the Com-

monwealth basic wage for adult females.

To facilitate the work of the Commission, awards were divided into separate classes, and orders issued regarding the variations to be made to those in each class. The rates for adult males were increased by the same amounts as the corresponding Commonwealth rates, with special provision to cover the cases of apprentices, casual workers and employees on piecework. In deciding the variation for female employees the Commission prescribed an increase in the total wage rate (i.e., basic wage plus marginal rate) of £1 4s. 6d. per week subject to the statutory provision (incorporated in the amendment of 23rd November) that the minimum total rate was to be not less than the basic wage for adult females prescribed in Commonwealth awards, that is, at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding male basic wage rate.

In the judgment delivered on 9th March, 1951, giving reasons for its decision on female rates, the Commission decided that the basic wage for adult females prescribed by the Commonwealth Court in reality included a portion "due to secondary considerations," and could not be considered a "reasonable and proper basic wage for the assessment of rates of female employees under the Industrial Arbitration Act".

In discussing the composition of the amount of £6 3s. 6d. which the Commonwealth Court, in its judgment of October, 1950, had prescribed as the basic wage for adult females in New South Wales, the Commission stated:—

"After giving the matter fullest consideration, we think in the circumstances it is reasonable to allocate £1 of the said sum of £6 3s. 6d. to secondary considerations and to regard the amount of £1 4s. 6d. as an addition proper to be made to the pre-existing basic wage in New South Wales of £3 19s. The total, £5 3s. 6d., becomes therefore the true female basic wage in New South Wales".*

As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement that no rate for adult females in State awards shall fall below the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, the amount of the quarterly adjustments to the female basic wage for changes in the "Court" series index numbers is the same in Commonwealth and State awards.

By an amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act in June, 1951, the differentiation in rates for the basic wage in different districts and for employees under Crown awards was eliminated as a general rule, making the basic wage throughout most of the State equal to that paid in Sydney, the main exception being the Broken Hill district where a different basic rate still prevails.

The decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in September, 1953 to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage consequent on changes in the "Court" series retail price index numbers was considered by the New South Wales Industrial Commission. On 23rd October, 1953 the Commission certified that there had been an alteration in the principles upon which the Commonwealth basic wage was computed and ordered the deletion of the automatic adjustment clauses from awards and agreements within its jurisdiction.†

As a result, the basic wages applicable for the State, excluding Broken Hill, and operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, have remained unchanged at £12 3s. per week for adult males and £9 2s. for adult females.

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age operated in New South Wales from July, 1927, until superseded by the Commonwealth Government scheme from 1st July, 1941, and a brief account of the main features of the system appeared on page 103 of Labour Report No. 36.

(ii) Victoria.—There is no provision in Victorian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage. Wages Boards constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman, for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in that industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

By an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such

provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates "with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate". The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

After the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration discontinued the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage, a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953 and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November, 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for the automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

The rates generally payable under the Victorian Wages Boards determinations from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1954, were £11 14s. for adult males and £8 15s. 6d. for adult females.

(iii) Queensland.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1929 repealed the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916 and amendments thereof, and the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the "basic" wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the "standard" hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and two members one of whom shall be also a member of the Queensland Prices Board.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the "basic" wage are—(a) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (b) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the "basic" wage or "standard" hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration of a basic wage by the Queensland Court of Industrial Arbitration was gazetted on 24th February, 1921, when the basic wage was declared at £4 5s. per week for adult males and £2 3s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the

"basic" or "living" wage. The declarations of the Industrial Court are published in the *Queensland Industrial Gazette* and the rates declared at various dates are as follows:—

Basic Wage Variations in Queensland.

(State Jurisdiction.)

Date of Operation.	Adult Basic Wage.						Date of Operation.	Adult Basic Wage.					e.
Date of Operation.	Male.			Female.			Date of Operation.	Male.			Female.		e.
Ist March, 1921 Ist March, 1922 28th September, 1925(a) Ist August, 1930 Ist December, 1930	4 4 4 3	8. 5 0 5 0	0 0 0 0	2 2 2 2 1	3 1	0 0 0 0 6	4th May, 1942(b) 23rd December, 1946(c)	4 4 4 5	1 4 9 11 5	0 0 0	2 2 2 3	3 5 8 9	0 0 6 6
1st July, 1931 1st April, 1937		14	0		19	0	/	7	5	0	5	2 II	6

(a) Fixed by Basic Wage Act. (b) Quarterly adjustments provided by judgment of 21st April, 1942—see below. (c) Consequent upon basic wage increases granted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. (d) Rates declared in 1954 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 75).

On 15th April, 1942, the Court declared the rates operative from 31st March, 1941 as adequately meeting the requirements of Section 9 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1932, having regard to the level of the "C" Series Retail Price Index for Brisbane for the December quarter, 1941, and decided to make a quarterly declaration of the basic wage on the basis of the variations in the "cost of living" as disclosed by the "C" Series Index for Brisbane, commencing with the figures for the March quarter, 1942. This declaration was duly made by the Court on 21st April, 1942, at the rates of £4 11s. for adult males and £2 9s. 6d. for adult females. Quarterly adjustments were made to the basic wage until January, 1953, in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Index.

The Queensland Industrial Court granted increases of 7s. and 5s. to the basic wages for adult males and adult females respectively, payable from 23rd December, 1946, following the "interim" basic wage judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced earlier in December, 1946 (see page 53).

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to increase the male and female basic wages from December, 1950 (see page 53), the Queensland Industrial Court conducted an inquiry as to what change should be made to the State basic wage for Queensland. The Industrial Court granted an increase of 15s. weekly to both adult males and adult females thus increasing the metropolitan rates to £7 14s. per week and £5 2s. 6d. per week respectively. The increase became operative from 7th December, 1950. The basic wage payable to adult females was approximately 66 per cent. of the male rate.*

In January, 1953 the Queensland Industrial Court departed from the practice (established in 1942) of varying the basic wage in accordance with quarterly variations in the "C" series of retail price index numbers for Brisbane. If the practice had been continued, a reduction of is in the basic

wage for adult males from January, 1953 would have been made. The Court was not satisfied, however, that the movement in the "C" series index for Brisbane for the December quarter, 1952 was a true representation or reflex of the economic position for Queensland as a whole and so declined to make any alteration to the then existing basic wage.*

Quarterly adjustments were made in the following four quarters although employers' organizations sought their discontinuance in October, 1953 and January, 1954.

On 11th June, 1954 the Court in announcing its decision on the Basic Wage Inquiry, which commenced in March, 1954, stated there would be no change in the basic wage previously declared in February, 1954.†

At subsequent hearings consequent on the movement in the "C" series of retail price index numbers for Brisbane in respect of the quarters ending June and September, 1954 the Court again decided not to vary the existing basic wage rates.

The rates payable from 1st February, 1954 of £11 5s. for adult males and £7 11s. for adult females in the Southern Division (Eastern District) were still operative in November, 1954.

The rates shown above are applicable throughout the Southern Division (Eastern District—including Brisbane); allowances are added for other areas as follows:—Southern Division (Western District), 7s. 4d.; Mackay Division, 5s. 6d.; Northern Division (Eastern District), 10s.; and Northern Division (Western District), 17s. 4d. Half of these allowances are granted to females.‡

(iv) South Australia.—The Industrial Code 1920-1951 provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living wage" to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The Board has power also to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living wage" whenever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the "living wage", but a new determination cannot be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister is President and presides at all meetings of the Board.

According to the Industrial Code 1920-1951, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living wage" is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

^{*} Qld. I.G., Vol. 38, p. 137. † Qld. I.G., Vol. 39, p. 355. ‡ As defined in Queensland Industrial Gazette, 10th December, 1921, page 826.

The first declaration by the Board of Industry was made on 15th July, 1921, when the "living wage" for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living wage" for adult female employees in the same area was declared on 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The variations in the "living wages" determined by the Board of Industry are shown below, and apply to the whole State:—

Living Wage Variations in South Australia.

(State Jurisdiction.)

Male.			Female.							
Date of Operation.	Living V	Wage ek.	Date of Operation.		Living Was					
4th August, 1921 27th April, 1922 8th November, 1923 15th May, 1924 13th August, 1925 30th October, 1930 10th September, 1931 7th November, 1935 7th January, 1937 25th January, 1937 5th January, 1939 28th November, 1940 27th November, 1941 15th October, 1942 26th September, 1946 7th January, 1947(b) 8th July, 1948 19th May, 1949	£ s. 3 19 3 17 3 18 4 2 4 5 3 15 3 3 3 6 3 9 3 14 4 7 4 14 4 14 5 2 5 17 6 5	d. 6 6 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Ist September, 1921 13th November, 1924 3rd September, 1925 15th January, 1931 24th December, 1931 16th January, 1936 29th April, 1937		III		0 6 0 6 0 9 6 0 0 6 0			

⁽a) From 1937 dates of operation were the same as those for male rates, rate for metropolitan area adopted.

(b) Commonwealth

Following on the declaration of an "interim" increase in its "needs" basic wage by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on 13th December, 1946 (see page 53) the South Australian Government made provision through the Economic Stability Act, 1946 for the declaration by the Governor of a "living wage" based on the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. This action was taken because the Board of Industry had made a determination on 5th September, 1946 and under the Industrial Code was not able to make a further determination for six months. A proclamation, dated 24th December, 1946, was accordingly made by the Governor, declaring the rate of 102s. per week, inclusive of the "prosperity" loading of 4s. This rate operated from 7th January, 1947. The Act mentioned also provided for similar proclamations in respect of any adjustment of such wage, but the powers of the Board of Industry to declare a "living wage" were retained, and any such wage so declared will supersede that declared by proclamation.

The Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1949 made provision for the quarterly adjustment of the "living wage" in accordance with the variations in the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. In effect this made the

State living wage and the Commonwealth basic wage equal from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February, 1950. The prescribed adjustment to the female "living wage" was seven-twelfths of that made to the Commonwealth male basic wage. The Board of Industry retained power to amend the "living wage" but any new "living wage" was to be adjusted quarterly as above.

Following the decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 53), the South Australian Industrial Code was amended to provide for declarations of the "living wage" by proclamation to prevent unjustifiable differences between the Commonwealth and State basic wages. By proclamation dated 30th November, 1950, the South Australian living wage in the metropolitan area was increased from £6 17s. to £7 18s. for adult males and from £3 14s. 11d. to £5 18s. 6d. for adult females, operative from 4th December, 1950. These new rates were identical with the December rates fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the metropolitan area of South Australia.

The female rate, which had previously been approximately 54 per cent. of the male basic wage, was, by the proclamation, increased to 75 per cent. of the corresponding male rate.

The basic wages of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for Adelaide have remained unchanged from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, consequent on the discontinuance of quarterly adjustments (see page 55). The rates payable in accordance with the quarterly notifications of the South Australian living wage for the metropolitan area by the President of the Board of Industry have also remained unchanged over this period at £II IIs. for adult males and £8 I3s. for adult females.

(v) Western Australia.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1952, determines and declares the "basic wage" in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last-mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912–1952 provides that the Court of Arbitration may determine and declare a basic wage at any time on its own motion, and must do so when requested by a majority of industrial unions or by the Western Australian Employers' Federation, with the limitation that no new determination shall be made within twelve months of the last preceding inquiry.

The term "basic wage" is defined in the Act as "a wage which the Court considers to be just and reasonable for the average worker to whom it applies". In determining what is just and reasonable the Court must take into account not only the "needs of an average worker" but also the "economic capacity of industry" and any other matters the Court deems relevant.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations a man, his wife and two dependent children.

The Act provides that the Court of Arbitration may make adjustments of the basic wage each quarter if the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of is. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court.

The annual and special declarations of the Court of Arbitration under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act are shown for the various areas of the State in the following table. It must be noted that prior to 1950 the legislation differed from that outlined above. Particulars of the previous legislation will be found in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Basic Wage Variations in Western Australia. (State Jurisdiction.)

1	Date of Operation.				Metr	opol	itan	Are	a.		Sou	th-W Divi			d			fields Par			
					Male	е.	F	'ema	ale.		Male	Э.	F	'ema	ıle.		Mal	е.	F	ema	ale.
1st J	uly,	1926 1929 1930 1931 1932		£ 4 4 4 3 3 3 3	8. 5 7 6 18 12 8	d. o o o o o	£ 2 2 2 1 I	8. 5 7 6 2 18 16	d. II 0 5 2 II	£ 4 4 3 3 3 3	5 7 5 17 13	d. o o o o 6 6	£ 2 2 2 1 I	8. 5 7 5 1 19	d. II 0 II 8 8 6	£ 4 4 4 3 3 3 3	8. 5 7 5 17 18	d. 0 0 0 0 0 6	£ 2 2 2 2 2	5 7 5 1 2	11 0 11 8 2
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Feb.	1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941(c) 1943 1944 1945 1946 , 1947(d)		3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5	9 10 10 13 0 2 8 19 0 1	6 6 6 9 0 2 8 0 1 11 1 1	1 1 2 b2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	17 18 18 19 3 4 7 13 13 14 14 17	6 1 10 2 4 8 6 6 11 1 7	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5	10 11 14 1 3 3 9 18 19 0 6	9 8 0 1 3 3 1 8 7 6	I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	17 18 18 0 3 4 4 8 13 13 14 17	5 9 4 9 10 11 2 0 10 9 3 6	3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	19 46 7 13 16 16 3 5 7 9	6 4 0 0 3 4 3 6 9 1 5 0 4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	2 5 6 7 10 12 12 15 17 18 18 2	111 6 5 0 0 0 0 11 1 10 0 10 3
"	"	1947 1948 1949 1950 , 1950(d)		5 5 6 7 8	7 15 7 0 6	9 1 0 6	3 3 4 6	18 8 15 14 13	3 6 8 7 1 8	5 5 6 6 8	7 15 6 19 6	3 2 9 7	3 3 4 6	17 2 8 15 14 13	11 2 5 6 2 0	5 6 6 7 8	16 4 15 7 14	0 9 1 3 8	3 3 3 4 6	2 7 12 19 18	8 4 11 6 6

(a) Exclude: Goldfields areas, where rates were the same as those operating from 1st July, 1926.
(b) Applicable from 24th April, 1939. (c) Applicable from 28th April, 1941. (d) Special declarations following basic wage increases granted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. (e) Inquiry into female rates only.

The first declaration of the "basic wage" by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix one was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1925 was made on 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees at £2 5s. 11d. per week. Since that date the principal inquiries have been those of 1938, 1947, 1950 and 1951.

The declaration of 13th June, 1938 (operative from 1st July) was based on the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920 (see page 50). For this purpose the Court reduced the amount recommended by the Commission for a five-unit family to the equivalent for a four-unit family, and brought the resulting amounts up to their purchasing equivalents at the March quarter, 1938, by means of the separate "group" retail price index numbers in respect of the sections for food, clothing and miscellaneous expenditure, and for rent added an amount which was considered fair under ruling conditions.*

The increased basic wage of 26th February, 1947, was granted after an inquiry† by the Western Australian Court of Arbitration consequent upon the "Interim" Basic Wage Judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in December, 1946 (see page 52).

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (see page 53) the Western Australian Court of Arbitration resumed an inquiry which had been adjourned, to ascertain what change should be made in the State basic wage rates. In its judgment of 7th December, 1950‡ the Court decided that the basic wage should be increased by £1 per week for adult males and by 15s. per week for adult females. The rates in the metropolitan area then became £8 6s. 6d. for adult males and £4 14s. 1d. for adult females, operative from 18th December, 1950. In relation to the female rate the unions' claim had been for a basic wage equal to 75 per cent. of the male rate instead of the existing 54 per cent basis. Although this claim was not granted it was intimated that the increase of 15s. should not necessarily be regarded as the Court's final word on the subject.

As the result of a subsequent inquiry\\$ the basic wage for adult females was increased from 1st December, 1951 to 65 per cent. of the corresponding male rate. This was subject to the condition that the increase in the basic wage should be offset by the reduction in or deletion of existing margins between the basic wage and the total wage as specified by the appropriate award or determination.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced on 12th September, 1953 the discontinuance of quarterly adjustments. Since this decision the Western Australian Court of Arbitration has exercised its discretionary power, and after reviewing the quarterly cost of living statements prepared by the Government Statistician, has declined, for each quarter from September quarter, 1953, to make, where applicable, any adjustment to the basic wage.

The rates payable in the metropolitan area in accordance with the last quarterly adjustments made by the Court, operative from 27th July, 1953, are £12 6s. 6d. for adult males and £8 os. 3d. for adult females.

(vi) Tasmania.—A State basic wage is not declared in Tasmania. Wages Boards constituted for a number of industries, from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman, determine the minimum rate of wage payable in each industry. In general these Boards have adopted the basic wages of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

^{*} W.A. I.G., Vol. 18, p. 151. † W.A. I.G., Vol. 27, p. 39. ‡ W.A. I.G., Vol. 30, p. 336. § W.A. I.G., Vol. 36, p. 497.

The Wages Board Act 1920–1951 gives Wages Boards power to adjust their wage rates with variations in cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician. When the Commonwealth Court discontinued the system of automatic adjustments of the basic wage in September, 1953, the Chairman of the Wages Boards stated he was of the opinion that automatic adjustment clauses should be deleted from all Wages Boards determinations. Before Wages Boards met to consider this matter, the wage rates for all determinations were automatically adjusted upwards from the first pay-period commencing in November. By early December, 1953, all Wages Boards had met and deleted the automatic adjustment clause from determinations and cancelled the adjustment increases payable from November.

The rates commonly adopted by Tasmanian Wages Boards since the Commonwealth Court's decision to suspend the system of automatic adjustment are £12 2s. for adult males and £9 1s. 6d. for adult females.

(vii) Rates Prescribed.—The "basic wage" rates of State industrial tribunals operative in November, 1953 and 1954 are summarized in the following table:—

State Basic Wages: Weekly Rates.

	Nove	mber, 19	53.	Nove	mber, 195	4.
State.	Date of Operation.	Males	Females	Date of Operation.	Males.	Females
New South Wales(b)—		s. d	. s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Metropolitan and Country, exclud- ing Broken Hill Broken Hill	Aug., 1953 Aug., 1953 Nov., 1953	243 (247 (237 (185 0	Aug., 1953	243 0 247 0 234 0	182 o 185 o 175 6
Southern Division (Eastern District), including Brisbane Southern Division (Western Dis-	2.11.53	222 (149 0	1.2.54(d)	225 0	151 o
trict) Mackay Division Northern Division (Eastern Dis-	2.II.53 2.II.53	229 4		I.2.54(d) I.2.54(d)		154 8 153 9
trict) Northern Division (Western Dis-	2.11.53	232 0	154 0	I.2.54(d)	235 0	156 o
trict) South Australia(e) Western Australia(f)—	2.11.53 Aug., 1953	239 4 231 0		1.2.54(d) Aug., 1953	242 4 23I 0	159 8 173 0
Metropolitan Area South-West Land Division Goldfields and other areas Casmania (g)	27.7.53 27.7.53 27.7.53 Aug., 1953	246 6 246 0 249 4 242 0	159 II 162 I	27.7.53 27.7.53	246 6 246 0 249 4 242 0	160 3 159 11 162 1 181 6

⁽a) Where dates are not quoted rates operate from beginning of first pay-period commencing in month shown. (b) Automatic adjustment discontinued from 23rd October. 1953. (c) No basic wage declared but rates shown (Melbourne) are those commonly adopted by Wages Boards. The Victorian Factories and Shops (Wages Boards) Act. 1953 (proclaimed 25th November, 1953) requires Wages Boards to provide for the automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers. (d) Between February and November, 1953 the Queensland Industrial Court declined to make any alteration in the basic wage rates consequent on quarterly movements in the "G" series of retail price index numbers. (e) The "living wage" declared for the metropolitan area is also adopted in country areas except at Whyalla where a loading of 5s. is generally payable. The "living wage" is subject to quarterly variation according to the amount of the general automatic quarterly adjustment in the Commonwealth basic wage (discontinued on 12th September, 1953) for Adelaide. (f) The Western Australian Arbitration Court from September, 1953 to November, 1954, declined to adjust the basic wage in accordance with movements in the cost of living statements supplied by the Government Statistician. (g) None declared but rates shown (Hobart) are those commonly adopted by Wages Boards. From 9th December, 1953, automatic adjustment was suspended and the adjustment increases of 10s. for males and 7s. 6d. for females payable from early November, 1953 were cancelled.

6. Child Endowment.—The Commonwealth Government, in June, 1927, called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question of child endowment from a national standpoint. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of the cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. per week. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission submitted its report on 15th December, 1928. It was not unanimous in its findings, and the opinions and recommendations of the members were embodied in two separate reports, which dealt exhaustively with the constitutional aspects, existing systems, industrial legislation, the basic wage, standard of living, regulation of wages, working conditions and cognate matters.

The findings and recommendations in the majority and minority reports were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held at Canberra in May, 1929, the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation, as had been recommended in the minority report. The Commonwealth Government agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment. It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with as the State Governments should think proper.

Early in 1941, the Commonwealth Government announced its intention to introduce a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. The necessary legislation* was introduced into Parliament on 27th March, and the passage through all stages was completed on 3rd April, 1941. The scheme came into operation from 1st July, 1941. As amended to date (June, 1954) its main features are as follows:—

Any person who is a resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or an approved institution of which children are inmates shall be qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each child.

From 20th June, 1950, the rates of endowment have been—

(a) where the endowee has one child only, 5s. per week;

(b) where the endowee has two or more children—in respect of the elder or eldest child, 5s. per week and in respect of each other child, Ios. per week;

(c) in the case of the endowee being an approved institution the rate is 10s. per week for each child inmate.

There are provisions to cover cases of families divided by reason of divorce, separation, death of a parent or other circumstances. In such cases payment may be made to the father, mother or other person.

^{*} Act No. 8, 1941 (Child Endowment Act) as amended by No. 5, 1942 and Nos. 10 and 41, 1945 (now Part VI. of the Social Services Act 1947-1954).

A child born during the mother's temporary absence from Australia is deemed to have been born here.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Endowment will be paid for the children of members of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the United Kingdom who are serving with the Australian Forces from the time of the arrival of the children in Australia.

From 1st July, 1941 when the scheme was introduced the rate of endowment was 5s. per week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child under 16 years in an approved institution, the rate being increased to 7s. 6d. a week from 26th June, 1945, and to 10s. per week from 9th November, 1948. There is no means test.

Endowment in respect of the first child under 16 years in a family was first provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June, 1950.

Consequent upon the operation of the Commonwealth Child Endowment Scheme, appropriate steps were taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment was in operation from July, 1927 to July, 1941, and the Commonwealth Public Service system operated from November, 1920, until July, 1941. Details of these schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 36, page 103).

A summary of the operations of this scheme during the five years 1949–50 to 1953–54 is given below:—

Child Endowment: Australia.

	Endowed at 30th	Families June.	Approved I	nstitutions.	Total		
Year.	Number of Families.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Institutions. Number of Endowed Children.		Number of Endowed Children.		
1949–50 1950–51 1951–52 1952–53 1953–54	 662,949 1,150,847 1,205,421 1,246,986 1,280,439	1,813,925 2,365,177 2,493,246 2,599,026 2,689,577	375 370 379 376 387	22,397 23,753 24,623 24,951 27,397	1,836,322 2,388,930 2,517,869 2,623,977 2,716,974		

Year.	Amount Paid to Endowees and Approved Institutions.	Annual Liability for Endowment at 30th June.	Average Annual Rate of Endowment per Endowed Family at 30th June.	Average Number of Endowed Children per Endowed Family at 30th June.	Number of Endowed Children in each 10,000 of Population.
	£	£	£		
1949-50	 30,337,363	39,126,035	58.139	2.736	2,216
1950-51	 43,584,614	47,151,169	40.434	2.055	2,805
1951-52	 46,625,052	49,794,121	40.777	2.068	2,883
1952-53	 53,243,722	52,012,584	41.190	2.084	2,943
1953-54	 50,760,799	53,995,617	41.613	2.101	3,024

CHAPTER IV.-EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

I. General.—Data on which this section is based are divided into two main categories: (a) Censuses, 1933 and 1947, and quasi-Censuses; and (b) monthly returns for Pay-roll Tax purposes, supplemented by regular collections of Government employment.

The first quasi-Census was the National Register, July, 1939. It covered males aged 18-64 years and, supplemented by other data, provided estimates for July, 1939. The Civilian Register, June, 1943, and Occupation Survey, June, 1945, covered civilians aged 14 years and over and were supplemented by records of the Defence Forces.

Pay-roll Tax returns first became available in July, 1941.

2. Total Occupied Persons.—(i) Australia.—The estimates in the table below are divided into three categories: (a) Defence Forces; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or self-employed in businesses or on farms; and (c) wage or salary earners fully employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal wage earners. Unemployed wage earners are excluded.

Male unpaid "helpers" in rural industry, who numbered about 35,000 in June, 1933, and about 21,000 in June, 1947, have been included with employers and self-employed persons, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in an unofficial partnership or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid "helpers" in other industries, who numbered about 6,000 males and 4,000 females in June, 1933, have been included with wage and salary earners. Unpaid female "helpers" on farms are very numerous, some 22,000 being shown on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics returns for March, 1947. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties. All women occupied in unpaid home duties have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

Statistics of net enlistments in the Defence Forces shown in the table below represent total enlistments for full-time duty less deaths and discharges. Prior to December, 1941, men in certain age-groups were called up for short training courses but these men are excluded from the figures. In July, 1941, the number of such men was approximately 50,000.

Total Occupied Persons: Australia. ('000.)

Year and (Month. Em	Defence Forces (Net		loyers and loyed Pers		Wage a	nd Salary	Earners.	Total Occupied	Total Occupied Persons
	Enlist- ments).	Rural Indus- try.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.	Rural Indus- try.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.	Civi- lians.	including Forces.
				MALE	s.				
1933 — June 1939 — July 1941 — July 1943 — June 1945 — June(c)	5.8 12.9 \$282.8 685.0 603.5	292.4 300.0 284.0 262.0 287.5	248.3 299.0 208.0 150.0 187.1	540.7 599.0 492.0 412.0 474.6	200.0 202.0 188.0 120.9 130.2	992.0 1293.1 1363.4 1273.2 1294.2	1192.0 1495.1 1551.4 1394.1 1424.4	1732.7 2094.1 2043.4 1806.1 1899.0	1738.5 2107.0 2326.2 2491.1 2502.5
1947—June	53.2	278.9	286.8	565.7		d1649.4	d1797.6	1/2363.3	1 2416.5

See footnotes on following page.

Total Occupied Persons: Australia—continued. (1000.)

				,	- /					
V1	Defence Forces		oyers and loyed Pers		Wage at	nd Salary	Earners.	Total	Total Occupied	
Year and Month.	(Net Enlist- ments).	Rural Indus- try.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.	Rural Indus- try.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.	Occupied Civi- lians.	Persons including Forces.	
				FEMAI	LES.					
1933—June 1939—July 1941—July 1943—June 1945—June(c) 1947—June	1.8 44.0 45.4 0.8	15.1 16.0 14.0 11.7 17.0 13.8	56.2 62.0 56.8 34.4 43.1 55.8	71.3 78.0 70.8 46.1 60.1 69.6	4.4 4.0 6.0 28.1 23.0 8.1	(e) 447.5 561.6 656.2 682.1 667.1 d659.9	451.9 565.6 662.2 710.2 690.1 d668.0	523.2 643.6 733.0 756.3 750.2 d737.6	523.2 643.6 734.8 800.3 795.6 d738.4	
				PERSO	NS.					

1933—June	5.8	307.5	304.5	612.0	204.4	1439.5	1643.9	2255.9	1 2261.7
1939—July	12.9	316.0	361.0	677.0	206.0	1854.7	2060.7	2737.7	2750.6
	b284.6	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June	729.0	273.7	184.4	458.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2562.4	3291.4
1945—June(c)	648.9	304.5	230.2	534.7				2649.2	
1947—June	54.0 11	292.7	342.6	635.3 1	156.3	d2309.3	102465.6	d3100.9	1 63154.9

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately so,000 men called up for short training courses. (c) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (d) Preliminary estimate, subject to revision. (e) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic service as follows:—106.7 in June, 1933; 124.5 in July, 1939; 100.0 in July, 1941; 41.5 in June, 1943; 47.6 in June, 1945; 40.3 in June, 1947.

The numbers of persons in the Defence Forces in June, 1947 shown in the foregoing table include those serving outside Australia who were omitted from the Census taken in that month. The numbers of employers and self-employed persons and wage and salary earners in rural industry are in accordance with the final results of the Census. Estimates, based on Pay-roll Tax returns, etc., are shown in the table above for wage and salary earners employed in industries other than rural. The estimate of 650,000 female wage and salary earners employed in non-rural industries includes 40,300 private domestics (the figure from the June, 1947, Census). The remaining 619,600 females in the estimate include females working part-time. The 1947 Census figure for the same industries (i.e., excluding rural and private domestic) was 579,200. Persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours were instructed on the Census Schedule to exclude themselves from the work force, unless their earnings from such work formed their principal means of livelihood.

From June, 1933 to July, 1939 the number of occupied persons of both sexes increased by 488,900, owing to the increase of 223,700 in the number of persons available and offering for gainful occupation and to the decrease of 265,200 in the number unemployed from 563,200 to 298,000.

During the war years from July, 1939 to June, 1943 the total labour force increased by 268,600. The Defence Forces absorbed 716,000 drawn from the following sources:-

(a) Net decrease in number of occupied civilians—175,000;

(b) Decrease in unemployment-272,000;

(c) Net expansion of total labour force—269,000.

Based on the pre-war trends, it was estimated that item (c) above included about 180,000 persons whose entry into the labour force could be attributed solely to war-time conditions.

The total labour force expanded by 37,000 between June, 1943 and June, 1945, the numbers of males and females both increasing. During 1945-46 and 1946-47, as demobilization of the Defence Forces progressed, there was a rapid increase in the number of occupied civilians, but the effective labour force is estimated to have decreased by 105,200 (males 51,800; females, 53,400). The decrease was mainly the result of two factors-firstly, retirement of some persons who entered the Defence Forces or civilian employment solely on account of war conditions and who normally would not have sought gainful employment; secondly, entry of ex-Service personnel into full-time training courses.

From July, 1939 to June, 1943 the number of persons occupied in rural industry declined from 522,000 to 422,700 but recovered to about 449,000 in June, 1947.

The numbers occupied in industries other than rural were 2,215,700 in July, 1939; 2,139,700 in June, 1943; 2,191,500 in June, 1945; and 2,651,900 in June, 1947. Employers and self-employed persons in these industries decreased from 361,000 in July, 1939, to 184,400 in June, 1943, partly as a result of enlistments in the Defence Forces but chiefly as a result of changing to wage or salary earning. By June, 1947, employers and self-employed persons had increased to 342,600.

(ii) States.—The following table shows total occupied males and females in each State in July, 1939 and June, 1947, divided into Defence Forces, employers and self-employed persons and wage and salary earners.

Total Occupied Persons: States. (2000)

			(1000.)				
State.	Defence (Net Enli	stments)	Employ Self-em Per		Wage an Eari		Total Occupie Persons includi Forces.	
Carre.	July, 1939.	June, 1947.	July, 1939.	June, 1947.	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)
			MALES	3.				
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	 4.9 4.4 1.0 1.1 1.0	23.1 15.9 5.9 2.6 3.4 0.8	216.2 162.9 95.1 54.6 47.4 21.5	197.5 158.1 96.9 51.8 39.8 20.1	596.2 399.5 218.6 127.7 99.7 46.9	723.6 480.9 255.4 154.4 115.6 58.1	817.3 566.8 314.7 183.4 148.1 68.9	944.2 654.9 358.2 208.8 158.8 79.0
			FEMALI	ES.				
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	 	0.3 0.4 0.1	28.4 25.5 11.1 6.0 4.8 2.2	25.4 22.4 10.2 5.2 4.3 1.9	220.8 175.3 71.2 47.4 33.2 16.3	268.8 203.4 83.2 52.9 38.4 19.0	249.2 200.8 82.3 53.4 38.0 18.5	294.5 226.2 93.5 58.1 42.7 20.9
			PERSO	NS.				
New South Wales Victoria	 4.9 4.4 1.0 1.1 1.0	23.4 16.3 6.0 2.6 3.4 0.8	244.6 188.4 106.2 60.6 52.2 23.7	222.9 180.5 107.1 57.0 44.1 22.0	817.0 574.8 289.8 175.1 132.9 63.2	992.4 684.3 338.6 207.3 154.0 77.1	1066.5 767.6 397.0 236.8 186.1 87.4	1,238.7 881.1 451.7 266.9 201.5 99.9

⁽a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Preliminary figures subject to revision.

Between July, 1939 and June, 1947, the occupied population of Australia (including Defence Forces but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, persons of independent means and dependants) increased by

approximately 14.7 per cent. The percentage increase in each State was as follows: New South Wales, 16.1; Victoria, 14.8; Queensland, 13.8; South Australia, 12.7; Western Australia, 8.3; Tasmania, 14.3.

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment.—(i) Australia: Industrial Groups.—Estimates are made monthly of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female domestics in private homes), based on Pay-roll Tax returns and returns of Government employment. Pay-roll Tax returns cover only a small proportion of wage earners on rural holdings, and practically no private domestic servants. It is not possible to obtain actual numbers of farm employees and private domestic servants except when a Census or quasi-Census such as the Occupation Survey (1st June, 1945) is taken, but estimates have been made from time to time using available data. The next table shows the trend in that section of wage and salary earning employment which it is possible to estimate monthly. Figures given as at July, 1939 are based on the National Register. From July, 1941 (commencement of Pay-roll Tax returns), the estimates are available for each month, and the table shows the level in June of the years 1950 to 1954. (Current figures are published in the Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics).

The table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, persons on the paid strength of the Defence Forces and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Governmental authorities and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Governmental employees, if any. The manufacturing employment figures in this table are not comparable as to either absolute level or trend with those shown on pages 90 and 91 below.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industrial Groups, Australia.

(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestics in Private Homes, Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

			('000.)				
Industr	rial Grou	ıp.	July,	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953.	June, 1954. (a)
			MALES					
Mining and Quarryin Manufacturing, etc.(b) Building and Constru Rail and Air Transp Other Transport and Retail Trade. Other Commerce and Health Education Entertainment, Sport Personal Services Other	ction oort Commund Finance		 52.2 456.1 149.7 73.0 112.9 }259.7 17.8 22.1 17.4 37.0 95.2	53.9 716.4 197.2 100.9 191.9 {127.1 178.0 24.8 30.7 18.0 55.9 163.9	55.8 733.0 212.7 100.9 193.8 129.7 188.4 24.8 31.9 18.0 54.6 167.9	58.8 721.4 214.0 106.9 193.0 124.8 191.2 25.3 33.2 18.1 53.2 168.2	58.0 726.4 193.2 104.9 190.2 125.0 191.0 25.5 35.4 18.2 51.6	58.7 756.8 205.7 106.3 193.8 128.4 198.3 25.9 36.7 18.3 52.1
Total			 1,293.1	1,858.7	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.8	1,948.4
Governmental (c) Private Employers Total			 349.8 943·3 1,293.1	554·3 1,304·4 1,858.7	571.2 1,340.3	578.4 1,329.7 1,908.1	567.8 1,319.0	581.4 1,367.0

See footnotes on following page.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industrial Groups, Australia—continued.

(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestics in Private Homes, Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

	('000.	.)				
Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1950.	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953. (a)	June, 1954. (a)
	 FEMALE	S.				
Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing, etc.(b) Building and Construction Bail and Air Transport Other Transport and Communication Retail Trade Other Commerce and Finance Health Education Entertainment, Sport and Recreation Personal Services Other Total Governmental (c) Private Employers Total	0.3 169.0 1.2 2.5 10.1 }114.9 34.0 32.0 4.0 43.0 26.1 437.1 55.2 381.9	0.7 230.4 3.3 8.0 30.8 {113.3 64.8 65.0 39.1 8.4 72.8 51.6 688.2	0.8 241.1 3.8 8.2 31.9 119.1 71.3 67.4 39.7 72.1 54.7 718.8 113.9 604.9 718.8	0.9 206.3 4.2 8.6 630.9 112.6 72.9 68.7 41.8 8.6 68.9 55.0 679.4 115.3 564.1	0.9 209.8 4.3 7.7 28.5 109.9 71.5 68.8 43.3 8.7 65.8 54.5 673.7	1.0 226.8 4.7 8.0 28.5 115.3 77.0 70.8 44.9 8.6 67.0 54.9 707.5
	PERSON	S.			1	
Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing, etc.(b) Building and Construction Rail and Air Transport Other Transport and Communication Retail Trade Other Commerce and Finance Health Education Entertainment, Sport and Recreation Personal Services Other Total	52.5 625.1 150.9 75.5 123.0 374.6 51.8 54.1 21.4 80.0 121.3	54.6 946.8 200.5 108.9 222.7 240.4 242.8 89.8 69.8 26.4 128.7 215.5	56.6 974.1 216.5 109.1 225.7 248.8 259.7 92.2 71.6 26.7 126.7 222.6	59.7 927.7 218.2 115.5 223.9 237.4 264.1 94.0 75.0 26.7 122.1 223.2	58.9 936.2 197.5 112.6 218.7 234.9 262.5 94.3 78.7 26.9 117.4 221.9	59.7 983.6 210.4 114.3 222.3 243.7 275.3 96.7 81.6 26.9 119.1 222.3
Governmental(c) Private Employers	 405.0 1,325.2	662.0 1,884.9	685.I I,945.2	693.7 1,893.8	679.8 1,880.7	695.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimates (subject to revision) based on Pay-roll Tax returns, etc. of employees engaged predominantly in secondary production. The figures include a considerable number of employees outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pages 9° and 9°. (c) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State and Local Government Authorities.

1,730.2

2,546.9 2,630.3

2,587.5

2,560.5

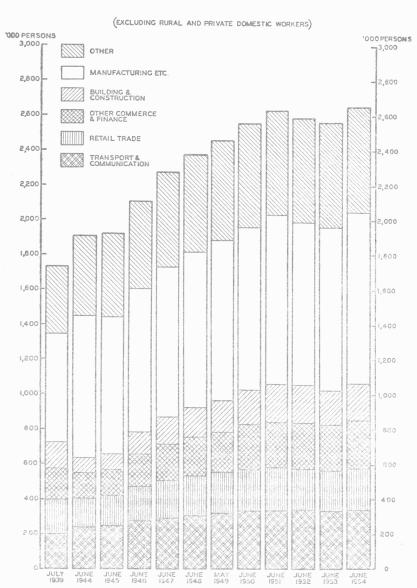
During the year ended June, 1954 the total increase in the numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding wage earners in Rural Industry, females in Private Domestic Service and personnel in Defence Forces) was 95,200 (males 61,600; females 33,600). Employees of Governmental authorities increased by 16,100 (males 13,600; females 2,500) and those employed by private employers increased by 79,100 (males 48,000; females 31,100).

During this period employment increased in most industrial groups, the following being the more important—Manufacturing 47,400, Building and Construction 12,900, Retail Trade 8,800 and other Commerce and Finance 12,600.

(ii) States.—Statistics of total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and female private domestic employment and Defence Forces) since 1933 are shown for each State in the next table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA 1939 AND 1944 TO 1954

BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



Wages and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: States.

(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestics in Private Homes, Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

		^	_	_		٠.
6	7		п	63		1
×.		v	v	v	٠	7

			(0000	<i>'</i>			
Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Vietoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
			Males.				
1933—June 1939—July 1941—November 1948—June(b) 1949—May(b)(c) 1950—June(b) 1951—June(b) 1952—June(b) 1953—June(b) 1954—June(b)	380.6 529.9 556.8 702.3 721.4 740.8 758.2 754.4 734.3 758.1	288.6 357.5 405.1 473.3 489.3 510.7 525.8 524.4 521.6 539.7	139.8 172.8 167.9 232.6 239.8 250.4 259.3 258.1 255.2 263.7	80.5 106.7 121.9 149.0 155.0 165.7 170.0 171.5 170.6 176.0	70.1 82.9 83.2 109.2 112.8 120.5 125.3 126.0 130.2	29.0 37.4 39.4 54.5 57.4 58.4 60.2 61.0 61.8 62.8	992.0 1293.1 1381.4 1730.9 1787.1 1858.1 1908.1 1886.8 1948.4
			FEMALE	S.			
1933—June 1939—July 1941—November 1948—June(b) 1949—May(b)(c) 1950—June(b) 1951—June(b) 1953—June(b) 1953—June(b) 1954—June(b)	125.8 168.0 229.3 261.9 269.9 278.5 290.9 270.5 266.2 279.5	118.2 142.9 192.8 196.7 202.5 210.0 219.6 206.6 205.9 217.7	40.5 53.2 62.6 77.9 80.1 83.1 86.1 83.8 83.7 86.1	26.0 34.0 45.6 50.1 52.2 54.3 57.0 54.9 53.4 56.9	20.6 26.2 32.6 37.0 37.8 39.9 41.6 40.5 41.0 42.8	9.1 11.6 15.2 18.0 18.8 19.4 20.3 19.8 20.1	340.8 437.1 579.8 644.6 664.1 688.2 718.8 679.4 673.7 707.5
			Person	g.			
1933—June 1939—July 1941—November 1948—June(b) 1949—May(b)(c) 1955—June(b) 1952—June(b) 1953—June(b) 1953—June(b) 1953—June(b)	506.4 697.9 786.1 964.2 991.3 1019.3 1049.1 1024.9 1000.5 1037.6	406.8 500.4 597.9 670.0 691.8 720.7 745.4 731.0 727.5 757.4	180.3 226.0 230.5 310.5 319.9 333.5 345.4 341.9 338.9 349.8	106.5 140.7 167.5 199.1 207.2 220.0 227.0 226.4 224.0 232.9	90.7 109.1 115.8 146.2 150.6 160.4 166.9 166.5 171.2	38.I 49.0 54.6 72.5 76.2 77.8 80.5 80.8 81.9 83.8	1332.8 1730.2 1961.2 2451.2 2546.2 2630.3 2587.2 2665.5

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Figures for May, 1949, have been used for purposes of annual comparison because of the effects of the coal dispute in June, 1949.

In all States except Queensland the number of male wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding rural, was higher in November, 1941, than at the outbreak of war. The male employment level then commenced to decline and continued to do so in most States until the second quarter of 1943-44. In Queensland, however, the downward movement was very slight. There was then a general, though slight, upward trend (except in South Australia) until the end of the war. Demobilization of the Defence Forces resulted in a rapid increase in male employment in all States in 1945-46 and 1946-47. Male employment in each State continued to increase during each of the next four years, reaching a peak of 1,923,700 in March, 1952. During 1952-53, however, the numbers employed fell continuously to 1,857,800 in January, 1953. From February, 1953, male employment rose steadily for the remainder of the year 1952-53, and continued to rise during 1953-54. In March, 1954, the previous peak of male employment was passed and by June, 1954, a record level of 1,948,400 had been reached.

After the outbreak of war, female wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and domestics in private homes) increased rapidly in all States. The peak level during the war (646,000) was reached in December, 1943. From June to December, 1943 there was only a slight total increase. Victoria and South Australia had already passed their respective peaks of female employment. In January, 1946 female employment had reached its lowest level (588,400) since January, 1942, having declined in all States after the end of the war, particularly in Victoria and South Australia. From January, 1946 female employment increased in all States and in May, 1949 had passed the war-time peak. The post-war peak of 724,000 was reached in November, 1951, and was followed by a steady fall until January, 1953. Female employment increased slightly in February, 1953, remained fairly stable until June, 1953, and thereafter increased steadily until March, 1954. There was little change between March and June, 1954. The figure of 707,500 in June, 1954 was approximately 16,500 less than the peak employment figure of November, 1951.

(iii) Factories.—In the following table is shown the mid-year number of employees in the main factory classes in each of the years 1950 to 1953 compared with 1939. The figures refer to the reported employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published annually in the Secondary Industries Bulletin. In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more persons are employed, or in which power, other than manual is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude working proprietors and those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes: Australia. ('000.)

Class of Factory.			Number	of Emple	yees in Ju	ne
orang of factory.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	
M	LALES	3.				
Bricks, Pottery, Glass Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. Jewellery, Watches, etc. Fextiles (including knitted goods) Skins and Leather Clothing (including shoes) Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling and Woodworking Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc Paper, Printing, etc Rubber Musical Instruments and Miscellaneo		9.8 14.3 14.6 161.6 2.8 18.3 8.0 19.1 57.6 27.5 11.2 26.7 4.9	16.0 18.3 26.6 316.3 5.0 29.7 12.2 29.4 85.4 47.6 16.8 38.0 10.2	17.1 18.9 27.9 330.3 4.6 30.6 11.1 30.3 87.9 50.9 18.0 39.1 10.7	17.6 18.5 28.2 337.2 3.8 23.9 10.1 27.1 85.7 50.9 15.7 39.3 10.6	17.0 18.7 27.7 337.6 4.0 28.3 10.0 28.3 85.8 50.5 15.7 38.2
70-4-1	-	391.0	677.5	704.5	694.9	701.

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia—continued. ('000.)

	,				
Class of Factory.		Number	of Employ	ees in Jun	e—
class of factory.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
FEM	TALES.				
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine ar	nd				
Quarry Products	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	I.
31	5.7	8.6	9.2	8.5	8.
AF . I BE I. WEILI	9.4	34.9	39.I	34.6	32.
T 11 XX7 + 1	0.5	I.I	1.2	0.9	I.
TI 121 /2 1 12 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27.2	36.7	38.8	30.1	36.
01: 1 7 (1	2.5	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.
01 41 1 (1 1 1 1)	61.3	84.0	87.7	71.7	73.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	. 20.9	30.4	31.0	28.6	25.
C '11' 1 TTT 1 1 '	. 0.9	2.I	2.4	2.3	2.
0.11 / 10 11 11 11 11	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.
Paper, Printing, etc	. 11.6		15.3	14.3	13.
D-11	. 2.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneou					
Manufactures	. 2.4	6.9	7.0	5.5	6.
Heat, Light and Power	. 0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.
Total	. 148.6	231.2	244.3	207.I	211.
Ры	RSONS.		1	1	
Paratas and of Manager 11:00	7				
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine an	1	-66	0	-0 -	
	. 10.0	16.6	17.8	18.3	17.
	. 15.1	19.8	20.5	20.0	20.
W	. 20.3	35.2	37.1	36.7	35.
7 11 117 1	. 171.0	351.2	369.4	371.8	370.
	3.3		5.8	4.7	5.
Main 1 T 41	45.5	66.4	69.4	54.0	65.
73 . 7	80.4	16.2	14.8	98.8	13.
71 D:-1 1 1 1 1 1		113.4	118.9	1	IOI.
1 377 1 1 1	78.5	115.8	1	114.3	
N 1 * 1 NE 1 * MR * 1		49.7	53.3	53.2 18.6	52. 18.
D : /:	. 13.9		21.5	53.6	51.
Darbbon	38.3	52.3 13.0	54.4	13.0	13.
Rubber Musical Instruments and Miscellaneou	7.2	13.0	13.7	13.0	13.
35 0 1	7.8	19.6	20.2	17.0	19.
T , T · I , I D	9.4	13.4	14.0	14.9	15.
m . 1	-				
Total	. 539.6	908.7	948.8	902.0	913.

(iv) Government Employees.—(a) Australia, 1939 and 1950 to 1954. The following table shows at June in each of the years 1950 to 1954, in comparison with 1939, the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Governmental and Local Government authorities. These include all employees of Governmental authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

Government Employees (a), Australia,

	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Governmental.			Local	l Govern	nment.	Total.		
June—	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.
1939(b) 1950	56,099 156,332 160,690 157,880 159,002 156,604	44,970 48,063 45,117 41,571	67.863 201,302 208,753 202,997 200,573 198,183	338,003 348,447 359,340 349,096	58,209 61,090 65,061 65,129	275,652 396,212 409,537 424,401 414,225 430,561	59,988 62,096 61,167 59,641	4,453 4,751 5,111 5,315	64,441 66,847 66, 278 64,956	554,323 571,233 578,387 567,739	107,632 113,904 115,289 112,015	405,039 661,955 685,137 693,676 679,754 695,880

(a) See explanation above. (b) July.

(b) Commonwealth and States, etc., June, 1953 and 1954. The numbers of employees of Commonwealth Government authorities in Australia as at June, 1953 and 1954, are shown in the following table, together with the numbers of employees of State and Semi-Governmental and Local Government authorities in each State.

Government Employees (a), June, 1953 and 1954.

		June, 1953.		June, 1954.				
Employed by—	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
Commonwealth New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	 159,002 151,390 101,316 64,275 39,304 36,670 15,782	41,571 25,277 20,799 7,510 7,622 5,938 3,298	200,573 176,667 122,115 71,785 46,926 42,608 19,080	156,604 156,721 105,563 68,258 40,441 37,775 15,980	41,579 26,209 21,538 7,604 7,984 6,117 3,507	198,183 182,930 127,101 75,862 48,425 43,892 19,487		
Total	 567,739	112,015	679,754	581,342	114,538	695,880		

(a) See explanation in para. (iv) (a) above.

§ 2. Unemployment.

The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1933 and 1947, the National Register, 1939, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The percentage which the unemployed bore at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

Unemployment (All Causes): Australia.

Year and Month.	Wage	and Salary E Unemployed.		Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	,000.	'000.	'000.	%	%	%		
1911—April (Census)	48.0	8.3	56.3	4.3	2.7	4.0		
1921—April "	139.4	21.5	160.9	10.7	5.7	9.6		
1933—June (a) ,,	460.2	103.1	563.3	27.9	19.1	25.8		
1939—July (b)	264.0	34.0	298.0	15.0	5.7	12.6		
1945—June (c)	39.9	16.2	56.1	2.7	2.3	2.6		
1947—June (Census) (d)	66 6	16.9	83 5	3.6	2.5	3 - 3		

⁽a) The figures shown for 1933 are in excess of those actually recorded at the Census, an allowance having been made for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, having never been employed, were not classed as wage and salary earners.

(b) Derived from the National Register, 1939.

(c) Derived from the Occupation Survey, 1945.

(d) Persons in the work force who were not at work at the time of the Census.

The estimates and percentages of unemployment given above for periods subsequent to the Census of 1933 should be interpreted in conjunction with the notes which follow.

The estimates for 1939 were based on the National Register, which covered males aged 18-64 years, and data available from other sources. The proportion of wage earners unemployed in July, 1939, immediately prior to the 1939-45 War, was estimated at approximately 12½ per cent. In July, 1941, it was about 4 per cent. and by June, 1943, under conditions of intensive mobilization of manpower for war purposes, involuntary unemployment was practically nil. Owing to the use on the Occupation Survey (1945) card of the definition "a person normally working for wages but without a job on 1st June", it appears that the 1945 figures exclude some persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs at the date of the survey. Of the numbers at the 1947 Census shown above, 25.6 per cent. were not at work owing to sickness or accident and 26.6 per cent. stated that they were resting. Of the latter, approximately half said they expected to resume their former jobs. The numbers in need of financial relief on account of unemployment in June, 1947 were quite small. Details of unemployment benefits are shown in § 5.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the Re-Establishment and Employment Act 1945, and under the Social Services Legislation Declaratory Act 1947.

The principal function of this Service, as set out in Section 48 of the first-mentioned Act, is to provide services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking employment or to change employment, or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth. The Act also gives the Service a number of specific functions in relation to the re-establishment of ex-servicemen.

The Service also assists in the administration of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, provided under the Social Services Act 1947–1954, and of the Re-Employment Allowance provided under the Re-Establishment and Employment Act 1945–1953 for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances must register with a District Employment Office which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In addition to giving assistance and advice on employment problems through a network of District Employment Offices, the Service provides free vocational guidance in each State other than New South Wales by means of a staff of qualified psychologists. (In New South Wales a similar service is provided by the New South Wales Department of Labour, Industry and Social Welfare who act as agents for the Service in this regard.) While vocational guidance is available to any individual, it is provided particularly for juveniles entering employment for the first time, for ex-servicemen, and for physically and mentally handicapped persons.

Invalid pensioners being considered by the Department of Social Services for training under the provisions of the Social Services Act 1947–1954 are examined by the Vocational Guidance Branch before training is provided. During the twelve months ended June, 1954, the Service provided vocational guidance for 8,804 individuals.

Under the scheme operated by the International Refugee Organization (since replaced by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration) for the resettlement of Displaced Persons from Europe following the 1939-45 War, the Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for placing in employment the workers amongst these people so that their services will be of most use in increasing production. Up to 30th June, 1954, more than 100,000 workers had been so placed.

Towards the middle of 1950 the Service was given the responsibility for placing migrants from Great Britain under the Commonwealth-Nominated Migration Scheme. Since the agreements entered into with the Dutch, West German, Greek and Italian Governments for the entry of selected European workers into the country, the Commonwealth Employment Service has undertaken the initial placement of such persons and up to 30th June, 1954, had placed some 6,500 British and 22,000 European workers arriving under the above schemes.

Since early in 1951 the Commonwealth Employment Service has been responsible for the registration, medical examination, interview and call-up of young men for training in the Armed Forces under the National Service Act 1951–1953, which is administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Service is also responsible for administering the provisions of the Act relating to the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

In association with its placement activities, the Commonwealth Employment Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and supplies detailed information on the employment situation to Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. In order to assist in making effective placements, job analysis studies of Australian occupations are also made.

The Service operates within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, and is under the control of the Permanent Head of that Department. It operates on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 118 District Employment Offices and Branches in suburban and the larger provincial centres, and with 345 agents in the smaller country centres responsible to the various District Employment Offices. The District Offices and Branches are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 46; Victoria, 29; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 9 (including Darwin); Western Australia, 11; Tasmania, 4.

The Service completed its eighth year of operation in May, 1954. During the year ended June, 1954, there were 511,954 new registrations of applicants for employment of whom 407,860 were referred to employers and 263,676 placed in employment. Corresponding figures for the year ended June, 1953 were 600,149, 345,152 and 242,799 respectively. During 1953-54 there were 436,719 new notifications of vacancies, compared with 332,101 during 1952-53. Vacancies unfilled were 45,870 at the end of June, 1954, and 22,523 at the end of June, 1953.

§ 4. State Labour Exchanges.

Details concerning the organization and administration of State Labour Exchange Organizations in the several States were given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133. With the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service referred to in the preceding section these exchanges have been superseded and by August, 1952, when the Queensland State Labour Bureau was taken over by the Commonwealth, all States had vacated the Employment Service field.

§ 5. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

I. General.—A very important addition was made to Commonwealth social legislation when the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944 (from 1st July, 1947, incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947–1954) received the Royal Assent on 5th April, 1944.

The Act came into operation on 1st July, 1945, and is financed from the National Welfare Fund. The first payments were made on 19th July, 1945.

Persons eligible include all males between the ages of 16 and 65 years and all females between the ages of 16 and 60 years who have lived in Australia for the twelve months immediately preceding the claim or who satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they intend to remain permanently in Australia and who are not receiving a service pension under the Repatriation Act or an invalid, age, or widow's pension or a tuberculosis allowance.

The payment of unemployment benefit is subject to the claimant being capable of undertaking and willing to accept suitable employment. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Officer is necessary. Except where the applicant lives in remote or inaccessible areas of Australia or where for some good reason it is impossible to do so, the payment of sickness benefit is subject to the production of a medical certificate or some other satisfactory evidence.

2. Maximum Rates of Benefits and Income.—The maximum weekly rates of benefits payable, as at 1st June, 1954, for both unemployment and sickness and permissible income were as follows; these rates operated from 22nd September, 1952.

	7	faximum V	Veekly Ben	efit.	Per-	Total Benefit Plus Income.	
Age and Conjugal Condition.	Claimant.	Dependent Spouse.	Child.	Total.	missible Income.		
Unmarried—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
16 years and under 17 years 17 years and under 18 years	30 0 30 0			30 0 30 0	5 0 10 0	35 o 40 o	
18 years and under 21 years 21 years and over	40 0 50 0			40 0 50 0	15 O 20 O	55 o	
Married	50 0	40 0	5 0	95 0	20 0	115 0	

Where an unmarried claimant has the custody, care, and control of a child under the age of sixteen years, the total benefit may be increased by 5s. per week.

Additional benefit (not exceeding £2 per week) may be paid in respect of claimant's housekeeper where no such benefit is payable in respect of his wife, provided there are one or more children under sixteen years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant, but is not employed by him.

3. Means Test.—All benefits are subject to a means test which disregards the value of property owned by a claimant. In applying the means test for sickness benefit, any amount up to £2 per week received by claimant from a friendly society or other approved benefit society is disregarded. For the purpose of calculating unemployment benefit, the income of the claimant and spouse is taken into account, but in the case of sickness benefit the claimant's income only will be considered in determining the amount of benefit because of the possession of other income.

A war pension is not regarded as income in assessing unemployment and sickness benefit, except where benefit is claimed for the same disability for which a war pension is granted.

Where a person is entitled to some other payment such as workers' compensation in respect of the disability for which he claims sickness benefit, payment will be made only to the extent to which such other payment is less than the amount of the sickness benefit.

In the case of unemployment provision is made for payment of benefit for the duration of the unemployment, and in the case of sickness for the duration of temporary incapacity. Where incapacity through sickness becomes permanent, an invalid pension may be granted, subject to the conditions governing the grant of invalid pensions.

- 4. Waiting Period.—There is a waiting period of seven days in respect of which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable.
- 5. Special Benefit.—A special benefit may be granted at a rate not exceeding that which might otherwise have been payable in cases of hardship where a person is not qualified for either unemployment or sickness benefit by reason of his inability to comply with one or other of the statutory requirements.
- 6. Rehabilitation.—Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries are eligible for participation in the Commonwealth rehabilitation scheme under the same conditions as invalid pensioners and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance. The grant or continuance of an unemployment or sickness benefit may be refused if the claimant or beneficiary, on being required, fails to undergo a medical examination or to receive treatment or undertake training to do any suitable work.

In the year 1953-54, 784 unemployment and sickness beneficiaries were accepted for treatment or training, and 648 were placed in employment.

7. Unemployment Benefits.—(i) Number on Benefit.—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month from January, 1953 to June, 1954:—

Number of Persons on Unemployment Benefit at End of Each Month.(a)

		New	771	Outcome	South	Wes-			Australis	h.
Month.		South Wales. (b)	Vic- toria.	Queens- land.	Aus- tralia.	tern Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per-
1953—January		23,653	8,416	7,034	1,205	1,136	189	36,817	4,816	41,633
February		20,867	5,158	7,002	730	816	188	29,940	4,821	34,761
March		17,802	4,422	5,882	644	701	223	25,303	4,371	29,674
April		16,871	5,454	4,972	658	700	250	24,446	4,459	28,905
May		15,351	5,630	4,333	576	654	243	22,517	4,270	26,787
June		14,629	5,939	3,677	655	691	323	21,552	4,362	25,914
July		14,296	6,052	3,154	728	870	405	20,907	4,598	25,505
August		12,222	5,549	2,794	596	689	447	18,215	4,082	22,297
September		9,975	4,567	2,591	427	541	427	15,167	3,361	18,528
October		7,070	3,314	2,495	289	445	312	11,109	2,816	13,925
November		5,659	2,367	2,488	224	374	223	8,933	2,402	11,335
December		5,742	2,202	3,279	198	386	142	9,670	2,279	11,949
1954—January		5,589	1,920	5,295	132	388	99	11.288	2,135	13,423
February		4,445	1,539	5,397	99	288	IIO	9,924	1,954	11,878
March		3,675	1,277	3,644	93	196	85	7,146	1,824	8,970
April		3,445	1,229	3,252	77	239	78	6,549	1,771	8,320
May		3,014	1,161	1,986	79	225	107	4,891	1,681	6,572
June		2,810	1,203	1,657	79	225	109	4,360	1,723	6,083

(a) Last Saturday of month. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

(ii) Amounts paid.—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months January, 1953 to June, 1954 are shown in the following table:—

Unemployment Benefit Payments During Each Month.

(£.)

Month.	New South Wales.(a)	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
February February March April May June	338,123 382,754 279,087 234,925 248,784 241,222	99,797 111,402 75,693 72,897 131,876 142,830	74,702 94,216 91,651 84,918 85,432 58,418	21,979 17,089 14,348 6,855 10,996	15,376 11,031 14,321 10,596 9,555 8,674	4,927 3,199 4,135 3,309 3,126 3,790	554,904 619,691 479,235 413,500 489,769 467,289
July August September October November December	205,482 176,731 168,961 144,077 102,690 89,409	83,100 87,730 82,620 62,890 45,334 33,466	55,100 39,555 40,953 38,548 33,794 43,466	5,895 11,138 9,900 5,544 3,769 3,096	12,638 10,753 9,422 8,097 5,950 5,085	5.524 6,870 6,022 6,240 5,021 3,501	367,739 332,777 317,878 265,396 196,558 178,023
February February March April May June	77,149 78,232 69,794 47,042 53.824 33,825	25,362 14,309 20,198 19,829 14.716 18,122	60,415 70,188 74,170 49,818 49,542 26,316	3,542 1,888 1,499 1,105 1,013 1,824	6,043 4,317 3,853 3,637 3,120 2,989	1,607 1,427 1,653 1,521 1,590 1,613	174,118 170,361 171,167 122,952 123,805 84,689

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

§ 6. Industrial Disputes.

I. General.—The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of 760/55.-5

cfficial reports, newspapers, and other publications showed that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953.—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1953 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1953 was 1,459 as compared with 1,627 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,080 disputes occurred in 1953, 852 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1953 amounted to 1,050,830 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £3,337,437. Corresponding figures for 1952 were 1,163,504 and £3,439,850.

Graphs showing, for a number of years, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups will be found on pp. 100 and 102.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953.

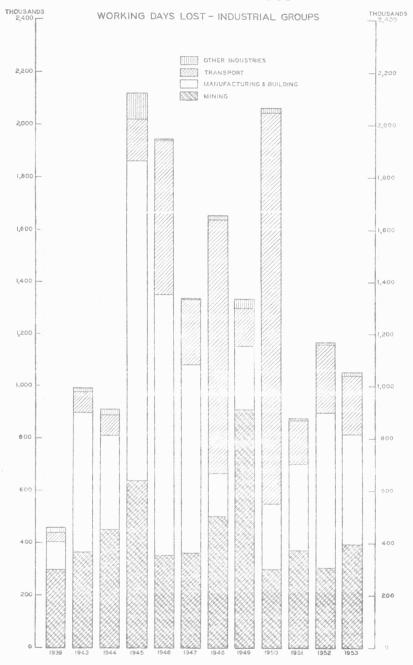
			Wor	kers Invo	lved.	Working	Esti-
Class.	Industrial Group.	Num- ber.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	mated Loss in Wages.
II. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XII. XII	New South Wales. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Food, Drink, etc. Clothing, Textiles, etc. Books, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Building (i) Otal-mining (ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc. Railway and Tramway Services Other Land Transport. (i) Stevedoring (ii) Shipping, etc. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. Domestie, Hotels, etc. Miscellaneous	54 11 2 17 18 852 3 15 4 89 6 6	57.094 9,701 31 39 6,631 5,357 137.188 2,322 23,346 1,300 56,864 100 23 1,221	2,344 385 10 1,773 77 134 388 60 1,051 153 	59,438 10,086 41 39 8,404 5,434 137,322 2,710 23,406 2,351 57,017 790 100 23	71,467 121,749 308 11 43,380 53,743 353,170 8,410 15,474 12,875 67,867 1,652 1,400 805 7,080	£ 199,664 349,896 1.350 117,626 202,264 1,159,074 36,434 42,986 35,087 220,441 5,199 10,800 1,300
23.1 1 .	Total (b)	1,080	302,007	6,375	308,382	759,391	21,121
II. IV. VI. VII. IX. XII. XII.	Victoria. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Food, Drink, etc. Clothing, Textiles, etc. Other Manufacturing Building Railway and Tramway Services (i) Stevedoring (ii) Shipping, etc. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. Miscellaneous Total	6 10 1 4 13 3 10 4 1 1 1 53	42,906 3,244 164 1,558 1,008 6,247 10,478 216 100 41	22 43 2,091 8 	42,928 3,287 164 3,649 1,016 6,247 10,478 216 100 41	18,604 4,556 626 8,771 5,029 6,157 11,392 479 1,300 246	55,966 16,550 1,903 26,878 15,429 15,680 37,203 1,553 3,918 1,250
II. III. VI. VII. VIII. IX. XI. XIV.	Queensland. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Food, Drink, etc. Other Manufacturing Building (i) Coal-mining (ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc. Railway and Tramway Services (ii) Stevedoring (ii) Shipping, etc. Miscellaneous Total	10 18 1 8 90 1 2 132 1 2	12,436 5,657 50 1.903 8,963 16 524 58,303 103 31	136 3,272 37 66 	12,572 8,929 50 1,940 9,029 16 524 58,303 103 31	16,584 31.868 50 8,630 24,105 128 590 70,949 103 441	39,610 82,566 110 24,519 84,491 552 2,096 230,528 298 1,060

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953-continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num- ber.	Workers Involved.			Weeking	Esti-
			Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Working Days Lost.	mated Loss in Wages.
II. VI. IX. XI. XIV.	South Australia. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Other Manufacturing. Railway and Tramway Services (i) Stevedoring (ii) Shipping, etc. Miscellaneous	4 1 2 15 1	5,370 10 4,150 8,744 8 220	146 44 	5,516 10 4,194 8,744 8	33,552 50 10,176 11,597 32 69	£ 130,751 148 31,758 37,683 120 150
	Total (b)	24	18,502	190	18,692	55,476	200,610
I. II. VII. VIII. IX. XI.	Western Australia. Wood, Furniture, etc. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Other Manufacturing . (i) Coal-mining Railway and Tramway Services (i) Stevedoring	I I I 2 2 4	40 12 84 1,440 149 1,940		40 12 84 1,440 149 1,940	50 12 84 1,440 104 3,287	97 31 220 4,330 304 10,681
	Total	II	3,665		3,665	4,977	15,663
VIII. IX. XI.	Tasmania. (ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc. Rallway and Tramway Services (i) Stevedoring Total	1 3 14	230 618 4,221 5,069	6	236 618 4,221 5,075	8,968 158 9,315	37,500 487 30,272 68,259
VIII. XI.	Northern Territory. (ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc. (i) Stevedoring Total	1 4 5	58 477 535		58 477 535	1,450 357 1,807	6,000 1,161 7,161
VII. XIV.	Australian Capital Territory. Building	2 I	27 47 74		27 47 74	104 26	288 54 342
I. II. III. IV. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XI	Australia. Wood, Furniture, etc. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Food, Drink, etc. Clothing, Textiles, etc. Books, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Building (i) Coal-mining (ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc. Railway and Transport (i) Stevedoring (ii) Shipping, etc. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. Domestic, Hotels, etc. Miscellaneous	1 75 39 3 3 1 24 41 944 6 6 27 4 268 12 2 2 1	117,818 18,602 195 39 8,333 8,295 147,591 2,626 35,034 1,300 141,027 1,117 200 23 1,560	2,648 3,700 10 3,864 122 200 394 104 1,051 153	3,020 35,138 2,351 141,180 1,117 200 23 1,560	50 140,219 158,173 934 937 152,335 67,506 378,715 18,956 32,659 12,875 174,764 2,266 2,700 805 7,862	97 426,022 449,012 3.253 144,982 242,500 1,247,895 80,486 93,311 35,087 7,170 14,718 1,300 23,035
1	Total (b)	1,459	483,800			1,050,830	

⁽a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (b) Two disputes in New South Wales and one in South Australia including respectively 141 and 1,432 workers commenced in 1952 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1953. Particulars of these disputes have been included in statistics of disputes for both 1952 and 1953.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA 1939 AND 1943 TO 1953



3. Industrial Disputes, 1939 and 1949 to 1953.—(i) Australia.—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1949 to 1953, with the aggregate for the same period. Figures for the year 1939 have also been inserted.

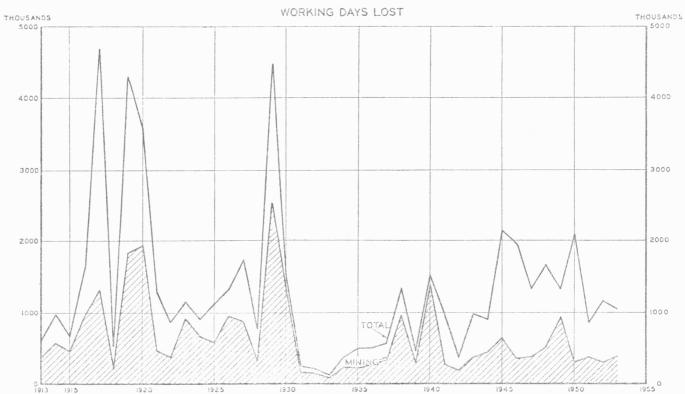
Industrial Disputes: Australia.

	muustriai Disputes: Australia.								
		Manu-	Building.	Mining. (Gr	roup VIII.)	Transport.	Miscel-	4.27	
Year		facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	(Group VII.)	(i) Coal- mining.	(ii) Other Mining.	(Groups IX. to XI.)	laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	All Groups.	
1939		20	3	362	4	6	21	416	
1949		68	3	644	3	122	9	849	
1950		118	21	953	3	159	22	1,276	
1951		142	25	912	4	242	19	1,344	
1952		164	27	1,219	7	202	8	1,627	
1953		143	41	944	6	311	14	1,459	
1949-53		635	117	4,672	23	1,036	72	6,555	
				${\bf Workers}$	INVOLVED	•			
1939		8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830	
1949		25,358	284	146,948	928	78,165	12,894	264,577	
1950		80,994	10,768	178,734	3,638	150,462	7,105	431,701	
1951		71,606	3,667	172,732	2,843	156,608	1,136	408,592	
1952		157,870	1,862	193,066	4,769	145,033	3,134	505,734	
1953		155,249	8,417	147,791	3,020	179,786	1,783	496,046	
1949-53		491,077	24,998	839,271	15,198	710,054	26,052	2,106,650	
				WORKING	DAYS LOST	r.			
1939		108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154	
1949		243,197	573	868,333	39,152	147,278	35,457	1,333,990	
1950		231,684	18,219	283,543	18,204	1,492,195	19,043	2,062,888	
1951		307,173	23,750	336,447	36,255	165,437	3,912	872,974	
1952		572,169	20,079	286,749	19,743	261,109	3,655	1,163,504	
1953	٠.	351,722	67,506	378,715	18,956	222,564	11,367	1,050,830	
1949-53		1,705,945	130,127	2,153,787	132,310	2,288,583	73,434	6,484,186	
			Esti	MATED LOS		ES.			
1939		83,540	424	335,033	4.728	22,114	9,877	455,716	
1949		445,303	1,171	1,741,238	80,300	280,056	63,468	2,611,536	
1950		418,245	37,817	616,094	86,261	2,977,558	30,443	4,166,418	
1951		752,319	59,961	863,928	189,200	382,435	8,185	2,256,028	
1952		1,593,902	56,034	932,480	94,743	752,124	10,567	3,439,850	
1953		1,023,366	242,500	1,247,895	80,486	703,537	39,653	3,337,437	
1949-53		4,233,135	397,483	5,401,635	530,900	5,095,710	152,316	15,811,269	

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII. (i)). For the year 1953 the latter represented 65 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1949 to 1953, working days lost through stoppages involving workers in coal-mining numbered 2,153,787, representing 33 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1913 to 1953



disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any other State.

(ii) States and Territories.—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953, together with the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table:—

Industrial Disputes: States and Territories.

	uuusutai	Dispute	s . Diales	and left	Itorics.		
			Wo	rkers Invol	ved.	Working	Estimated
State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.
New South Wales	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	386 1,030 1,052 1,316 1,080	139,301 289,269 279,823 333,990 302,007	9,230 22,498 23,738 13,106 6,375	148,531 311,767 303,561 347,096 308,382	410,183 639,305 682,418 763,860 759,391	£ 419,330 1,333,938 1,803,947 2,279,619 2,403,242
Victoria {	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	10 33 41 33 53	1,989 59,161 27,219 60,753 65,962	180 14,826 1,167 2,164	2,169 73,987 27,219 61,920 68,126	27,313 1,208,365 42,210 116,339 57,160	19,946 2,395,691 104,038 339,109 176,330
Queensland	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	5 147 191 195 265	373 24,157 51,685 39,298 87,986	2 2,483 4,412 1,624 3,511	375 26,640 56,097 40,922 91,497	1,870 74,007 96,307 76,286 153,448	1,753 142,721 218,454 235,914 465,830
South Australia	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	2 29 27 32 24	170 13,766 12,713 24,408 18,502	5 402 21 1,623 190	175 14,168 12,734 26,031 18,692	1,880 126,538 34,057 64,738 55,476	1,416 264,704 88,286 175,043 200,610
Western Australia $\dots \bigg\{$	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	7 15 10 21	1,108 1,952 4,179 19,154 3,665	145 2	1,253 1,952 4,179 19,156 3,665	14,100 5,728 5,101 127,826 4,977	9,578 11,491 12,394 369,658 15,663
Tasmania	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	4 19 21 26 18	53 3,089 4,644 10,298 5,069	 11 34 6	53 3,100 4,644 10,332 5,075	166 8,447 10,401 14,143 18,441	93 16,296 23,949 39,640 68,259
Northern Territory	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	2 1 1 3 5	234 43 48 257 535	40	274 43 48 257 535	3,642 430 60 272 1,807	3,600 1,450 120 762 7,161
Australian Capital Territory	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	 2 1 1 3	 44 110 20 74		 44 110 20 74	 68 2,420 40 130	127 4,840 105 342
Australia	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	416 1,276 1,344 1,627 1,459	143,228 391,481 380,421 488,178 483,800	9,602 40,220 28,171 17,556 12,246	152,830 431,701 408,592 505,734 496,046	459,154 2,062,888 872,974 1,163,504 1,050,830	455,716 4,166,418 2,256,028 3,439,850 3,337,437

⁽a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

^{4.} **Duration of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) General.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., metal smelting and cement manufacture).

The following classification has been adopted:—(a) One day and less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under one week; (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

As from 1953 stoppages have been analysed in three separate groups, "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" as the pattern

of disputes in these groups differs significantly.

(ii) Australia, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953 are given in the following table:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

			Wor	rkers Involv	red.			
Limits of Duration.	Year.	Num- ber.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.	
I day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	\$ 106,970	
	1950	809	248,359	18,642	267,001	254,054	508,392	
	1951	875	246,878	14,944	261,822	216,478	536,898	
	1952	1,064	345,076	4,369	349,445	330,392	966,835	
	1953	956	340,404	4,255	344,659	259,852	812,185	
2 days and more than 1 day $\dots \Bigg\{$	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648	
	1950	189	46,627	949	47,576	71,886	146,074	
	1951	174	56,476	1,079	57,555	97,285	229,894	
	1952	242	78,735	1,665	80,400	125,510	393,737	
	1953	232	62,785	1,245	64,030	99,277	318,006	
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427	
	1950	82	15,202	8,324	23,526	65,492	129,989	
	1951	88	17,526	3,005	20,531	55,527	139,379	
	1952	100	20,289	377	20,666	55,177	168,541	
	1953	66	9,274	1,244	10,518	26,874	86,691	
Over 3 days and less than I week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056	
	1950	58	21,726	383	22,109	72,471	147,726	
	1951	46	9,888	1,503	11,391	44,272	115,436	
	1952	54	13,124	1,855	14,979	53,470	178,187	
	1953	53	10,242	940	11,182	41,007	128,450	
\mathbf{x} week and less than \mathbf{z} weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736	
	1950	73	12,175	2,133	14,308	82,215	222,061	
	1951	86	28,557	2,254	30,811	198,447	481,907	
	1952	86	16,979	3,455	20,434	124,761	357,836	
	1953	86	17,505	3,572	21,077	115,997	351,680	
weeks and less than 4 weeks $\left\{ \right.$	1939	10	5,002	3.224	8,226	116,182	116,882	
	1950	45	19,756	1,449	21,205	177,291	342,669	
	1951	46	11,915	5,310	17,225	139,909	459,056	
	1952	46	6,362	3,844	10,206	123,475	329,810	
	1953	44	11,087	92	11,179	128,668	418,510	
weeks and less than 8 weeks {	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	6 13 19 18	5,475 7,802 2,290 7,139	307 981 69 1,637	925 6,456 7,871 3,927 7,244	25,463 119,375 49,460 91,805 74,380	15,908 256,036 118,856 290,768 278,595	
8 weeks and over	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	4 7 10 17 13	519 22,161 1,379 5,323 25,364	7:359 7 354 793	580 29,520 1,386 5,677 26,157	39,453 1,220.104 71,596 258,914 304,775	39,089 2,413,471 174,608 754,136 943,320	
Total {	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716	
	1950	1,276	391,481	40.220	431,701	2.062,888	4,166,418	
	1951	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028	
	1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	3,439,850	
	1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437	

⁽a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

(iii) Australia, 1953.—The following table shows industrial disputes in "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" classified according to duration.

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953.

693 137 36 19 36 15 3 5	Directly. COAL-MININ 91,494 19,059 4,374 2,352 5,505 2,071 5,330 17,406 147,591	Indirectly. (a) G. 125 14 2 10 20 29	91,619 19,073 4,374 5,515 2,091	90,018 33,214 9,295 7,442 33,041	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
137 36 19 36 15 3	91,494 19,059 4,374 2,352 5,505 2,071 5,330 17,406	125 14 2 10 20	19,073 4,374 2,354 5,515 2,091	33,214 9,295 7,442 33,041	112,835 32,657
137 36 19 36 15 3	19,059 4,374 2,352 5,505 2,071 5,330 17,406	14 2 10 20	19,073 4,374 2,354 5,515 2,091	33,214 9,295 7,442 33,041	112,835 32,657
		200	17,435	18,704 27,591 159,410 378,715	109,295 53,219 94,849 516,078
	STEVEDORIN	īG.			
174 60 9 12 13	92,465 36,602 2,840 3,604 5,516	129	92,594 36,602 2,840 3,604 5,540	72,515 52,358 7,602 12,519 29,770	235,894 169,982 24,712 40,630 96,751
268	141,027	153	141,180	174,764	567,969
От	HER INDUST	TRIES.			
89 35 21 22 35 29 8 8	156,445 7,124 2,060 4,286 6,484 9,016 1,809 7,958	4,001 1,231 1,244 938 3,538 72 105 764	160,446 8,355 3,304 5,224 10,022 9,088 1,914 8,722	97,319 13,705 9,977 21,046 53,186 109,964 46,789 145,365	272,518 35,189 29,322 62,631 145,634 365,291 183,746 427,242
247	195,182	11,893	207,075	497,351	1,521,573
A	LL INDUSTR	IES.			
956 232 66 53 84 44 11	340,404 62,785 9,274 10,242 17,505 11,087 7,139 25,364	4,255 1,245 1,244 940 3,572 92 105 793	344,659 64,030 10,518 11,182 21,077 11,179 7,244 26,157	259,852 99,277 26,874 41,007 115,997 128,668 74,380 304,775	812,185 318,006 86,691 128,450 351,680 418,510 278,595 943,320
	60 91 13 268 OT 89 35 21 22 35 29 8 8 247 A 956 232 666 533 84 44 44 11	174 92,465 60 36,602 9 2,840 12 3,604 13 5,516 268 141,027 OTHER INDUST 89 156,445 35 7,124 21 2,060 22 4,286 35 6,484 29 9,016 8 1,809 8 7,938 247 195,182 ALL INDUSTR 956 340,404 232 62,785 66 9,274 53 10,242 84 17,505 44 11,087 17 7,139 13 25,364	66 36,602 9 2,840 12 3,604 13 5,516 24 268 141,027 153 OTHER INDUSTRIES. 89 156,445 4,001 35 7,124 1,231 21 2,060 1,244 22 4,286 938 35 6,484 3,538 29 9,016 72 8 1,809 105 8 7,958 764 247 195,182 11,893 ALL INDUSTRIES. 956 340,404 4,255 232 62,785 1,245 66 9,274 1,244 53 10,242 940 84 17,505 3,572 44 11,087 92 11 7,139 105 13 25,364 793	174	174

⁽a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

5. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i) General.—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, 1951, the causes of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. As from 1950, however, a new classification has been introduced and stoppages have been analysed

in three separate groups, "Coal-mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries". This dissection has been made because in coal-mining and stevedoring the pattern of the disputes differs significantly from that in other industries.

Under the new Classification, causes are grouped under four main headings:-(I) Wages, Hours and Leave; (2) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (3) Trade Unionism; (4) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave, minor questions regarding the claims to pay or leave by individual workers being included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, namely, those arising from disciplinary action, the promotion of workers, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computations of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group, Trade Unionism, includes stoppages over employment of nonunionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of workers in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and worker, e.g., political matters, and cases (mainly occurring in the coalmining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

As the items included under these headings differ somewhat from those included under the similar headings used for classifying causes of disputes in years prior to 1950 the figures for the years 1950 to 1953 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

1951. 1953. Cause of Dispute 1948. 1013. 1939. 1040. (a) (a) (a) NUMBER OF DISPUTES. Wages, Hours and Leave Physical Working 187 128 96 196 186 105 Conditions and Managerial Policy Trade Unionism . . 328 894 803 967 896 187 541 50 II4 159 204 73 328 Other 250 140 295 271 Total 849 416 1,276 1,627 1,141 I,344 1,459 WORKERS INVOLVED. Wages, Hours and Leave ... Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy 18,635 29,290 81,430 67,821 104,075 117,400 201,274 89,443

110,945

98,523

317,149

Trade Unionism ...

Total

Other

7,735 1,758

50,283

18.651

48.106

152,830

48,962

14,234 133,560

264,577

173,705

138,270

431,701

151,655

27,684

111,844

408,592

183,123

51,819

69,518

505,734

218,809

26,176

161,618

496,046

⁽a) See note on following page,

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Cause of Dispute.	1913.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950. (a)	1951. (a)	1952. (a)	1953. (a)	
WORKING DAYS LOST.									
Wages, Hours and Leave Physical Working	205,575	128,525	1,015,041	1,019,757	1,448,462	338,026	545,017	208,776	
Conditions and Managerial Policy Trade Unionism Other	265,285 147,456 5,212	189,510 54,749 86,370	360,611 144,377 142,657	118,755 37,154 158,324	443,493 37,580 133,353	359,383 67,280 108,285	93,133	657,835 58,038 126,181	
Total	623,528	459,154	1,662,686	1,333,990	2,062,888	872,974	1,163,504	1,050,830	

⁽a) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1950 to 1953 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(iii) Australia, 1953.—The following table shows the causes of industrial disputes during 1953 in three broad groups of industries:—(i) Coal-mining,
(ii) Stevedoring, (iii) Other Industries.

Causes of	Industrial Disp	utes: Australia	a, 1953.	
Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
	Number of	DISPUTES.		
Wages, Hours and Leave		24	55	105
and Managerial Policy		172	150	896
Frade Unionism		11	20	187
Other	188	61	22	271
Total	944	268	247	1,459
Wages, Hours and Leave	WORKERS I	21,696	58,965	89,443
Physical Working Conditions	3			0.0
and Managerial Policy		86,771	42,495	218,809 26,176
Trade Unionism		4,619	4,320 101,295	161,618
Other · · ·	32,229	28,094	101,295	101,010
Total	147,791	141,180	207,075	496,046
	Working D.	AYS LOST.		
Wages, Hours and Leave		32,562	166,567	208,776
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy		111,066	252,339	657,835
Trade Unionism	27 707	7,246	13,085	58,038
Other	26.027	23,890	65,360	126,181
Total	2-0-7-	174,764	497,351	1,050,830

- 6. Results of Industrial Disputes.—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, tables were included showing analyses of the results of industrial disputes over a period of years. Under a new method of collection of the basic data, the information on which these analyses were based is no longer available for the majority of disputes and the compilation has therefore been discontinued.
- 7. Methods of Settlement.—(i) General.—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 41, 1952 the methods of settlement of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. Commencing with the year 1951 a new classification has been introduced, and stoppages in "Coal-mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries" have been analysed separately, as the pattern of disputes differs significantly in these three groupings.

The new classification is actually a refinement of the previous classification, four of the six headings having been subdivided. Thus the figures for recent years in the table commencing on page 109 are still comparable with those for earlier years based on the previous classification.

The previous classification of methods of settlement was—

- (i) By negotiation between the parties, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (ii) Under the provisions of State industrial legislation.
- (iii) Under the provisions of Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (iv) By filling places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

The new classification is—

- (1) Negotiation.—By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation. (Part of (i) above.)
- (2) Mediation.—By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation. (Balance of (i) above.)
- (3) State Legislation—
 - (a) Under State Conciliation and Arbitration or Wages Board Legislation.—By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference. (Part of (ii) above.)
 - (b) Under Other State Legislation.—By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (ii) above.)

- (4) Commonwealth and Joint Commonwealth-State Legislation-
 - (a) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts. (Part of (iii) above)—
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Maritime Industry Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
 - (b) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (iii) above.)
- (5) By filling places of workers on strike or locked out. (Formerly (iv) above.)
- (6) By closing down establishment permanently. (Formerly (v) above.)
- (7) By resumption without negotiation. (Part of (vi) above.)
- (8) By other methods. (Balance of (vi) above.)

As the tables refer only to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation.

(ii) Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.(a)

Method of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
		Num	BER OF D	ISPUTES.				
By Private Negotiation	136	294	360	296	346	271	368	287
Under State Industrial	130	294	300	290	34-	-,-	3	,
Legislation	41	7	128	50	46	48	49	70
Jnder Commonwealth Industrial Legislation By Filling Places of	4	6	II	54	141	175	169	136
Workers on Strike or Locked out By Closing down Estab-	13	I	I					
lishment permanently	I	2				I	I	
By other methods	13	106	638	448	739	846	1,036	963
Total	208	416	1,138	848	1,272	1,341	1,623	1,456

For notes see following page.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia(a)—continued.

The state of the s								
Method of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
		Wo	RKERS IN	VOLVED.				
By Private Negotiation Under State Industrial	26,529	82,684	91,654	44,878	62,463	45,691	48,289	39,369
Legislation	19,279	5,354	47,668	27,003	5,722	21,786	12,385	29,957
Industrial Legislation By Filling Places of	659	3,268	19,573	38,187	77,036	50,442	42,950	43,287
Workers on Strike or Locked out By Closing down Estab-	658	20	18					
lishment permanently By other methods	170 2,988	178 61,326	157,617	154,326	286,103	29 290,373	353 400,184	383,013
Total	50,283	152,830	316,530	264,394	431,324	408,321	504,161	495,626
		Wor	KING DAY	's Lost.				1
By Private Negotiation Under State Industrial	120,735	298,652	281,979	246,519	395,967	126,792	271,665	125,81
Legislation	409,640	39,013	350,150	146,000	30,974	133,904	98,938	246,17
Industrial Legislation By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or	2,105	46,450	790,303	764,983	1,256,511	200,909	193,994	165,56
Locked out By Closing down Estab-	14,139	20	36					
lishment permanently By other methods	20,400 56,509	3,892 71,127	212,333	176,122	375,139	203 390,717	6,001 585,044	500,331
Total	623,528	459,154	1,634,801	1,333,624	2,058,591	852,525	1,155,642	

⁽a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the calendar year.

(iii) Australia, 1953.—Changes in the incidence of industrial disputes in the coal-mining and stevedoring industries are reflected in the above table as variations in the relative numbers of disputes settled under different headings. The figures for these two industries and those for all other industries combined for the year 1953 are shown separately in the following table.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953.(a)

			,,	
Method of Settlement.	Coal- mining.	Steve- doring.	Other Industries.	All Industries
Number of Dis	SPUTES.			
By Private Negotiation By Mediation not based on Legislation	173	17	96 I	286 I
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc. Legislation (b) By Reference to State Government Officials Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—	2 9		56 2	59 11
(a) Industrial Tribunals under— (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (iv) Other Acts (b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government	 55	 21	33	34 55 21 3
Officials By Resumption without Negotiation	705	23 205	53	23 963
Total	944	268	244	1,456

For note see following page.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953(a)—continued.

Method of Settlement.	Coal- mining.	Steve- doring.	Other Industries.	All Indus- tries.
Workers Inv	OLVED.			
By Private Negotiation By Mediation not based on Legislation State Legislation—	15,802	1,703	21,414 450	38,919 450
(a) Under Station Conciliation, etc. Legislation (b) By Reference to State Government Officials Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—	3,430 915		25,053 537	28,505 1,452
(a) Industrial Tribunals under— (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	11,914	66 14,560	4,740 2,324	4,806 11,914 14,560 2,324
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	115,730	9,683 115,146	152,137	9,683
Total	147,791	141,180	206,655	495,626
Working Day	S LOST.	1	1	I
By Private Negotiation By Mediation not based on Legislation State Legislation—	38,480	3,164	83,813 360	125,457
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc. Legislation (b) By Reference to State Government Officials Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—	17,281 5,790	22	218,212 4,870	235,515 10,666
(a) Industrial Tribunals under— (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (iv) Other Acts	50,247	82 35,590	33,029 35,622	33,111 50,247 35,590 35,622
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	266,917	10,994 124,912	108,502	10,994
Total	378,715	174,764	484,408	1,037,88

⁽a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the calendar year.

§ 7. Industrial Accidents.

- I. General.—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 1950, tables were published showing details of all industrial accidents. These were compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, the Boiler, Lift and Scaffolding Inspectors, and the Departments of Mines in the several States. Inquiries, however, revealed that, except in the case of mining accidents, the usefulness of these statistics was seriously impaired by lack of definition and coverage from State to State and it was decided, as a temporary measure, to publish only the statistics of mining accidents.
- 2. Mining Accidents.—(i) Sources of Information.—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States. Accidents occurring in crushing and ore-dressing works on mine sites are included in the figures. Similar tables for years prior to 1951 included accidents in all smelting and metallurgical works. Quarries, brick and clay pits, etc., have also been excluded from the following table. The figures shown are not, therefore, directly comparable with those appearing in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40.

(ii) Classification.—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Department in each State in 1953.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Cause-1953,(a)

mining Accidents: Class	ssificatio	n acco	rding to	Cause	-1953.	(a)	
Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia
A.	—Fatal	Accide	nts.				
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							1
I. Below Ground— Accidents caused by Explosives							
", Falls of Ground					3		
,, ,, Falling down shafts, etc.			1		4	~	1
Other Accidents			2		5		
 Above Ground—(b) Accidents caused by machinery in 							
Motion	2	ı					
A. H. J. J. B. W. J.				2		2	1
s. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines			ı		+	1	
						1	4
COAL MINES.							
I. Below Ground— Accidents caused by Mine Explosions							
(Fire Damp, etc.) Accidents caused by Explosives							
(Dynamite, etc.) Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	6		I		I		3
Other Accidents	5		3				10
. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	ı						
Other Accidents	2		I			::	3
Total	18	3	10	2	17	6	56
B.—Non-fatal Acciden	nts Inca	pacitati	ng for	over 14	l dave		
METALLIFEROUS MINES.				1	· days.	1	
. Below Ground							
Accidents caused by Explosives , , , , Falls of Ground	3		I	I	10	I	16
., ,, Falling down	73	2	6		60	5	146
Other Accidents shafts, etc.	105		73		16 327	4 5	26 513
Above Ground— (b) Accidents caused by machinery in				3	3-7	1	3-3
motion	46	3	5	_4	26	7	46
Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines			51	17	95	II	220
vvorks, etc., at wines	I		97	45	8	27	178
COAL MINES.							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions	90						
(Fire Damp, etc.)							
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	14	I					15
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth Other Accidents	33	7 2	38 154		7	4	76
Above Ground— Accidents caused by machinery in	33		-34	2	101	2	294
motion	4	1	7	I	2		15
	6	I	28	I	20	I	57
Total	309	17	463	74	672	67	1,602

⁽a) The figures relating to mining accidents may not in all cases correspond exactly with those published by the State Mines Departments, owing to some lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc.

During the year 1953, 43 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 13 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1953 numbered 33 as against 23 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,086 and above ground 516.

§ 8. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts in force in Australia as at 30th June, 1954.

Conspectus of Workers' Compensation Laws in

State.	Acts in Force.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1954	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time
Victoria	Workers' Compensation Act, 1953	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representa- tives as Workers' Compensation Board)
Queensland	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1954	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1953	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1953	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organization and (b) employees' organization
Tasmania	Workers' Compensation Act, 1927–1954	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act, 1930-1954	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
Australian Capital Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1951-1954	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbi- trator. Questions of law may be referred to the Court of Petty Ses- sions
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1949-1953	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbi- trator, or they may be settled by a Local Court

Australia (as at 30th June, 1954).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses.
On the question of law only to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil	£300 medical and surgical; £300 hospital; £25 am- bulance; unless Commis sion directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil	Unlimited medical, hospital nursing and ambulance ser vice and costs of burial
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the Insurance Commissioner may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned	Unlimited	r day for compen- sation	£50 hospital; £50 medical in death where no depend- dants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£1,721 IOS. (overtime allowances excluded)	i day, Nil for pay- ment of medical expenses	£5 for transport; £40 for doctor's fees; £50 for hos- pital; £5 for registered nurse; maximum of all,
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law	£1,250	Nil	£100 medical, £150 hospital, £40 funeral
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	£1,300 or £25 p.w	Nil	Not exceeding £125 in the aggregate
Rehearing by Local, County or District Court, then appeal to Supreme Court on questions of law, High Court, Privy Council	No limitation on remuneration. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed	Nil	£200 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. £60 funeral expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of the Court of Petty Sessions	£2,000, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allow- ances	Nil	Not exceeding £200 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of larger sum
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court	£1,750 per annum, exclusive of pay- ments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil	Not exceeding £150 for medi- cal, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances. This is ad- ditional to other compensa- tion

Conspectus of Workers' Compensation Laws in

				Workers' Compensation Payments
State.		ge of Average arnings. (a.w		Maximum.
New South Wales	75 per cent.		 	£8 16s. with no dependants, with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower
Victoria			 	Adult £8 16s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). Whion £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower)
Queensland	75 per cent.		 	£8 16s. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.)
South Australia	75 per cent.		 	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years £12 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £8 15s.
Western Australia		t. of a.w.e. or week immed		£9 or a.w.e. whichever is the lesser, if no dependants; £10, or a.w.e., including dependants, allowances, whichever is the lesser, if worker has dependants
Tasmania			 	£9 plus dependants' allowances or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower
Commonwealth of Australia			 	£8 15s. (£6 10s. if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment
Australian Capital Territory			 	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)
Northern Territory			 	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954)—continued.

in Case of Total Disablement.

Minimum.	In respect of Dependants.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £5 15s. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £7 13s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £5 15s. Minors, 100 per cent. of a.w.e., but not exceeding £4 5s.	£2 108. for wife or adult depend- ant, plus £1 per child (includ- ing children to whom worker stands in loco parentis), subject to prescribed maximum	No limit
Ni)	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or rela- tive is wholly or mainly depend- ent upon him, plus 16s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree
£3, or roo per cent. of a.w.e., not less than £2 in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalled Pensioners	£2 10s. per week for wife, 15s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800
£3, except for workman under 21 with no dependants, where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£2 for dependent wife and 15s. each child under 16 years of age	£2,250
£3 128., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower	£1 16s, for dependent wife, 12s, 6d, each dependent child under 16 years of age	£2,100
Nil	£2 5s. for wife or adult depend- ant, plus £1 2s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to pre- scribed maximum	£2,340
Same as for maximum	£2 5s. (a) for dependent wife; or (b) female dependent over 16 years of age. who is either caring for a child under 16 years of age and dependent on employee or a member of employee's family, plus £1 per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury	£2,350 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity when liability unlimited
Same as for maximum	£2 58. for wife or a female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus £1 for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman.	Unlimited where the injury results in the total and permanent incapacity of the workman for work, otherwise £2.350 plus the cost of medical treatment
Nil	Same as Australian Capital Territory (above)	£1,750, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and per- ment incapacity

Conspectus of Workers' Compensation Laws in

	Death Payments.								
State.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Special Provision for Children.						
New South Wales	Four years' earnings: £2,500. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted	£1,000	£100 additional for each dependent child un- der 16 years of age						
Victoria	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependdent child (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death)	Nil	Үея						
Queensland	£2,500, plus £75 each child and step-child under 16 years of age (total dependants); in case of minors dependency is presumed and minimum of £200 is payable to parents of deceased worker	£2,500 total depend- ants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age	£75 each for child or step-child						
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £2,000, plus £75 for each dependent child	£500, plus £75 for each dependent child	£75 for each dependent child						
Western Australia	£1,800, plus £60 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	£600 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus £60 for each dependent child	£60 for each dependant child or step-child under 16 years of age not being an ex- nuptial child						
Tasmania	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	Nil	Yes						
Commonwealth of Australia	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child	Proportionate payment for partial depend- ency	£100 additional for each totally or mainly de- pendent child under 16 years of age						
Australian Capital Territory	£2.350 plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age and plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded	As in previous column	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age						
Northern Territory	£1,500, plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	Nil	£75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age						

Australia (as at 30th June, 1954)—continued.

Lump Sum for Scheduled Injuries.					Р	rovisio Injur	on <i>re</i> Aged ed Worker	and	Insurance.
clain with paya	Two or med in respondent any libble. No only payment	ect of the mit on to deduction	e same ac otal amou n in resp	cident unt so	No				Compulsory and competitive
accou	excluding unt of per injury)	paymer riod of i	nts mad liness res	e on sulting	No				Compulsory and competitive
Yes					m	excep inimui aymen	ot provision disabl	on for ement	Compulsory with State Government Insurance Office
Yes					No				Compulsory and competitive
Yes					No				Compulsory and competitive
Yes					No		6 9		Compulsory and competitive
Yes					No				
deduc	Such payr tion in r cously paid ent	espect of	f any an	nount	No				Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and com- petitive
Yes. T weekl	his is in y payment	addition is	ı to pre	vious	No		• •		Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive

Conspectus of Workers' Compensation Laws in

State.	Government Insurance Office.	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work.
New South Wales	Yes, competitive	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment
Victoria	Yes, competitive	Yes
Queensland	Yes, monopoly	The same as provided for other injuries
South Australia	No. except for employees of South Australian Government	Only if being conveyed by employer's transport or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training
Western Australia	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations	Nil
Tasmania	Yes, competitive	Yes, if travelling to a trade, technical or other training school
Commonwealth of Australia		Yes
Australian Capital Territory	No	Yes
Northern Territory	No	Yes

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954)—continued.

Dusts.

Silic	osis.	Other Dusts.			
Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.	Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.		
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries		
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries		
£5 IOS	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £2,500 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £4	Same as provided for other injuries	Same as provided for other injuries		
Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme As for other injuries	As for other injury	Only as proclaimed under Second Sche- dule As for other injuries	As for other injuries		
As for other injuries	£2,100	As for other injuries	£2,100		
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1928-1949 Unmarried, £3: married, £5: 7s. 6d. each child under 16 years	£2,000	Unmarried, £3; married, £5; 7s. 6d. each child under 16 years	£2,000		
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries		
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries		
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries		

CHAPTER V.—LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations in Australia,

I. General.—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since 1939. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information.

In this chapter figures for the years 1950 to 1953 are compared with 1939. Particulars for earlier years will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.

2. Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and the number of members at the end of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953:—

Trade Unions: Number and Membership.

Vear. N.S.W. Vic. Q'land. S.A. W.A. Tas. N.T.		
1939 200	A.C.T.	Aust.
1950. 222 152 128 138 136 98 14 1951. 225 156 128 137 152 101 17 1952. 223 159 129 139 151 98 15 1953. 224 159 129 138 152 98 18 Number of Members Number of Members		
1951	15	
1052 223 159 129 138 151 98 15 1953 224 159 129 138 152 98 18	28	(4) 360
NUMBER OF MEMBERS. 1939 358,301 216,803 180,653 67,282 67,833 22,062 761, 1950 642,145 406,317 262,586 137,504 103,582 45,044 2,438 1951 678,338 433,407 277,037 140,067 105,507 47,413 2,764 1952 619,163 416,349 274,908 137,495 105,462 46,948 2,340 1953 665,737 424,428 285,718 140,154 107,642 48,293 2,535 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP,(b) 1939 3.3 0.8 6.5 8.7 0.1 4.8 5.6 1950 5.9 6.2 1.3 8.0 6.0 10.7 -14,8	29	(a) 359
NUMBER OF MEMBERS. 1939 358,301 216,803 180,653 67,282 67,833 22,062 761 1950 642,145 406,317 262,586 137,504 103,582 45,044 2,438 1951 678,338 433,407 277,037 140,067 105,507 47,413 2,764 1952 649,163 416,349 274,908 137,495 105,462 46,948 2,349 1953 665,737 424,428 285,718 140,154 107,642 48,293 2,535 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(b) 1939 3.3 0.8 6.5 8.7 0.1 4.8 5.6 1950 5.9 6.2 1.3 8.0 6.0 10.7 -14,8	31 28	(a) 360
1939 358,301 216,803 180,653 67,282 67,833 22,062 761 1950 642,145 406,317 262,586 137,504 103,582 45,044 2,438 1951 678,338 433,407 277,037 140,067 105,507 47,413 2,764 1952 649,163 416,349 274,908 137,495 105,462 46,948 2,349 1953 665,737 424,428 285,718 140,154 107,642 48,293 2,535 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(b) 1939 3.3 0.8 6.5 8.7 0.1 4.8 5.6 10,7 -14,8	20	(a) 365
1950		
1951 678,338 433,407 277,037 140,067 105,507 47,413 2,764 1952 619,163 416,349 274,908 137,495 105,462 46,948 2,340 1953 665,737 424,428 285,718 140,154 107,642 48,293 2,535 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(b) 1939 3.3 0.8 6.5 8.7 0.1 4.8 5.6 1950 5.9 6.2 1.3 8.0 6.0 10.7 -14.8	1,68	915,47
1952		8 1,605,34
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(b) 1939 3.3 0.8 6.5 8.7 0.1 4.8 5.6 (1950 5.9 6.2 1.3 8.0 6.0 10.7 -14.8		8 1,690,27
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(b) 1939 3.3 0.8 6.5 8.7 0.1 4.8 5.6 1950 5.9 6.2 1.3 8.0 6.0 10.7 -14.8		7 1,637,54
1939 3.3 0.8 6.5 8.7 0.1 4.8 5.6 1950 5.9 6.2 1.3 8.0 6.0 10.7 -14.8	5,25	1,679,75
1950 5.9 6.2 1.3 8.0 6.0 10.7 -14.8		
1950 5.9 6.2 1.3 8.0 6.0 10.7 -14.8	9.6	3.4
	30.9	
$\{951$ 5.0 0.7 5.5 1.9 1.9 5.3 13.4	0.2	
1952 1	-15.0	
1953 2.6 1.9 3.9 1.9 2.1 2.9 8.3	7.7	
1953 2.6 1.9 3.9 1.9 2.1 2.9 8.3	7.7	

(a) Without interstate duplication. (See letterpress below.) (b) On preceding year.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations:—(i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the interstate; and (iv) the Australasian or international. The schemes of organization of interstate or

federated unions vary greatly in character. In some unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one

or two specified purposes.

In the preceding table, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions", a union with members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last column) because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

Because of the difficulties involved, the collection of statistics relating to the "Number of Branches" of trade unions appearing in issues of this publication prior to No. 39 has been discontinued.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1950 to 1953 compared with 1939.

Trade Unions: Industrial Groups, Australia.

Industrial Group.		1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953			
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.(a)									
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.		4	6	6	6	6			
II. Engineering, Metal Works		22	16	15	15	15			
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc		35	35	35	35	36			
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.		I 2	6	6	6	6			
V. Books, Printing, etc.		8	6	6	6	6			
VI. Other Manufacturing		37	38	37	37	37			
VII. Building		28	26	26	26	28			
III. Mining, Quarrying, etc		13	12	I 2	12	12			
IX. Railway and Tramway Services		29	26	25	25	25			
X. Other Land Transport		6	9	9	9	9			
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.		21	13	13	13	13			
II. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.		5	4	4	3	3			
III. Domestic, Hotels, etc		18	14	I 4	14	14			
IV. Miscellaneous—						İ			
(i) Banking, Insurance and Cl	erical	20	17	17	17	17			
(ii) Public Service		50	56	58	60	63			
(iii) Retail and Wholesale		8	12	I 2	12	13			
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage,	and								
Labouring		11	II	I 2	12	10			
(v) Other Miscellaneous		53	53	52	52	52			
Total		380	360	359	360	365			

Manufacturing-					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc	27,990	39,991	42,180	42,439	43,051
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	99.731	234,715	242,800	245,831	246,217
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	80,328	98,029	104,605	93,847	95,806
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc	68,847	127,559	131,873	100,056	111,788
V. Books, Printing, etc	22,303	33,641	35,211	34,494	35,467
VI. Other Manufacturing	52,074	81,766	80,581	75,619	80,027
VII. Building	45,651	112,050	134,198	115,837	123,811
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc	48,812	47,812	48,646	49,991	50,575
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	105,938	140,086	139,405	144,710	143,642
X. Other Land Transport	19,488	56,276	58,918	60,111	59,494
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc	28,760	43,520	45.972	42,703	39,941
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	40,276	56,735	59,911	59,055	62,070
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc	13,177	30,334	34,485	37,749	33,025
XIV. Miscellaneous-					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	39,013	101,391	104,162	104,486	108,605
(ii) Public Service	89,848	174,097	183,541	187,255	195,777
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	36,290	53,685	60,847	58,917	62,723
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and					
Labouring	46,552	70,635	75,926	72,858	75,097
(v) Other Miscellaneous	50,392	103,022	107,010	111,584	112,702
Total	915,470	1,605,344	1,690,271	1,637,542	1,679,758

⁽a) Without interstate duplication. See above.

4. Trade Unions—Numbers of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.—(i) General.—The following tables show the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. The data on which the numbers of wage and salary earners are based are described in Chapter IV. (page 86). As current estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or females in private domestic service the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end of year estimates the numbers of employees in rural industry and female private domestic service recorded at the Census of June, 1947. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the tables must be regarded as approximations.

(ii) States, 1953.—The table below shows for each State the numbers of males, females and persons who were members of trade unions in December, 1953 and the estimated percentages as described above. In interpreting these, it should be noted that certain employees such as those in professional occupations may not be eligible for membership of a specified union, while others may not reside in a locality covered by a union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. The percentages are not directly comparable with those published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40.

Trade Unions: Number of Members and Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners(a), States, December, 1953.

State.	Nun	nber of Mem	bers.	Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners. (Per cent.)			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
New South Wales(b) . Victoria Queensland South Australia . Western Australia	339,605 227,962 121,749 91,205	114,028 84,823 57,756 18,405 16,437 7,040	670,988 424,428 285,718 140,154 107,642 48,293	69 61 78 65 65 60	38 38 62 31 36 32	61 54 74 57 57 53	
Australia(c) .	1,381,103	298,655	1,679,758	67	40	60	

⁽a) Includes allowance for unemployed. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

Trade Unions: Number of Members and Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners(a), Australia.

Year.		Nun	nber of Mem	bers.	Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners. (Per cent.)			
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		778,336 1,301,868 1,368,694 1,354,248 1,381,103	137,134 303,476 321,577 283,294 298,655	1,605,344 1,690,271	52 65 66 67 67	24 40 42 40 40	44 58 60 60 60

⁽a) Includes allowance for unemployed.

⁽iii) Australia.—Similar particulars for Australia as at the end of each of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953 are given in the following table.

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia at the end of each of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted once only:—

Trade Unions: Classification according to Number of Members, Australia.

Classifi- cation.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	r,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
				NU	BER OF	Unions					
1939	27 38 40 39 39	14 24 22 23 25	41 43 44 43 38	43 46 45 46 57	52 50 49 46 44	28 27 31 32 34	30 19 18 22 17	52 43 40 37 41	4I 26 26 32 32	52 44 44 40 38	380 360 359 360 365
					MEMBER	SHIP.					
1939	568,624 1,178,056 1,262,564 1,205,007 1,237,265	171,658 156,866 166,965	134,204 132,585 143,937 138,839 123,436	59,283 62,996 64,632 65,805 83,885	36,776 35,493 35,417 33,652 30,253	10,578 10,458 12,274 13,176 13,190	7,483 4,876 4,648 5,615 4,314	7,225 5,905 5,504 4,863 5,658	2,655 1,975 2,017 2,416 2,413	I,342 I,412 I,204	915,470 1,605,344 1,600,371 1,637,542 1,679,758
			PROPORT	ION OF T	OTAL MI	EMBERSH	IP. (PER	CENT.)			
1939	62.1 73.4 74.8 73.6 73.7	9.5 10.7 9.3 10.2 10.6	14.7 8.3 8.5 8.5 7.3	6.5 3.9 3.8 4.0 5.0	4.0 2.2 2.1 2.1 1.8	1.1 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.8	0.8 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.8 0.4 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that although membership of trade unions increased between 1912 and 1953 by 288 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members considerably decreased, namely, from 360 to 263. In 1953, 8.4 per cent. of trade union members belonged to unions having less than 2,000 members as compared with 13.7 per cent. in 1939 and 28.1 per cent. in 1912.

6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

Interstate or Federated Trade Unions: Number and Membership.(a)

Particulars			Unions	Operating	in—		
		2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	Total.
Number of Unions	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	 19 13 12 14	11 13 15 14	20 17 15 17 20	24 38 38 38 38 35	42 59 60 59 60	116 140 140 142 139
Number of Members	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	 30,888 41,369 36,437 34,878 32,050	33,319 41,000 47,636 46,061 46,691	120,664 121,180 93,109 121,121 134,998	209,369 395,012 442,507 420,240 381,910	361,884 832,918 882,229 827,331 885,795	756,124 1,431,479 1,501,918 1,449,631 1,481,444

⁽a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States increased from 72 in 1912 to 139 in 1953, and the ratio of the membership of such organizations to the total membership of all organizations rose from 65 per cent. to 88 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or the Trades Hall Council. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils with which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The following table gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953.

Central Labour Organizations: Number, and Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated.

Particula	rs.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. T.	A.C.T.	Aus- tralia.
No. of Councils	1939 1950 1951 1952 1953	3 10 11 10	5 9 9	6 13 12 12	2 6 6 6 6	8 10 10 10	2 5 5 5 5	 I I	I I I I	27 54 55 55 54
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	\begin{cases} 1939 \cdot \\ 1950 \cdot \\ 1951 \cdot \\ 1952 \cdot \\ 1953 \cdot \\ \end{cases}	103 248 272 272 255	179 272 276 283 275	79 152 141 135 128	50 134 128 130 127	210 434 427 395 369	59 97 96 104 109	 3 3 4	9 21 22 19 20	689 1,358 1,365 1,341 1,287

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, may be so classed. A Central Labour Organization, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australian Council of Trade Unions consists of affiliated unions and affiliated Metropolitan and/or State Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The Metropolitan or State Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and has the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan or State Labour Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The objectives of the Council are the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange, and the utilization of the resources of Australia for the benefit of the people—ensuring full employment, with rising standards of living, real security and full cultural opportunities for all. The methods to be adopted are:—the closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian Trade Union Movement from the craft to an industrial basis, by grouping of unions in their respective industries and by the establishment of one union in each industry; the consolidation of the Australian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; the centralized control of industrial disputes; educational propaganda among unions; and by political action to secure satisfactory working-class legislation.

The A.C.T.U. is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference.

8. Organizations Registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part VI. of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has, employed not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of 1953 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 53. The number of unions registered at the end of 1953 was 152 with membership of approximately 1,378,200, representing 82 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. International Labour Organization.

I. General.—The International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) was established on 11th April, 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII.

^{*} Under the Public Service Arbitration Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such organizations are included in the figures shown in the paragraph following.

of the Treaty of Versailles and formed part of other treaties of peace. During the years between its establishment and the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, the I.L.O., with headquarters in Geneva, played a leading role in promoting the improvement of labour conditions throughout the world. In 1940, in order to ensure that the I.L.O. should be able to continue to function freely, a working centre was established at Montreal. In 1946 the Organization became the first of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognizes the I.L.O. as a specialized agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations, employment organization, social security and other aspects of social policy. The Organization has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which as a rule meets annually; the Governing Body, its executive council, which usually meets four times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the Secretariat of the Organization. The Conference is composed of delegations from the Member States of the Organization. At present there are 69 Member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by two Government delegates and one delegate each representing employers and workers, together with their advisers. In accordance with amendments adopted at the 36th Session of the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body, as from the elections held in Geneva in 1954, has consisted of the representatives of twenty governments, and ten employers' and ten workers' representatives. Particulars are given in previous issues of the Labour Report of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 36th Session which was held in Geneva in June, 1953.

2. The International Labour Conference.—The 37th Session of the International Labour Conference commenced in Geneva on 2nd June, 1954. The Australian delegation consisted of:—Government delegates: Dr. I. G. Sharp, Mr. R. L. Harry; Employers' delegate: Mr. H. Hendy; Workers' delegate: Mr. J. D. Kenny.

The Conference considered, among other things, vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, migrant workers (under-developed countries), penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment and holidays with pay.

- 3. Governing Body.—The Australian Government as a deputy member was represented at the 123rd and 124th Sessions of the Governing Body, which met in Geneva during November, 1953 and March, 1954, by Mr. R. L. Harry, Australian Permanent Delegate to the European Office of the United Nations.
- 4. General Conferences.—In addition to the above-mentioned conferences Australia was represented at a number of the specialist and regional conferences held by the I.L.O., such as the Asian Regional Conference held in Tokyo in September, 1954, the Asian Advisory Committee held in Colombo in October, 1953 and the Industrial Committees, such as the Coal Mines Committee held in Dusseldorf, Western Germany, in November, 1953 and the Metal Trades Committee held in Geneva in October, 1953, which were of particular interest to the Government, employers and workers of Australia.

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.

Sydney: Average Retail Prices(a) of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

CT	_	-	-												harmon arman (Strapped Street and Street
Item.		Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1953.
Groceries, &c.— Bread Flour, ordinary Tea Sugar Sago Jam, plum Golden Syrup Oats, flaked Raisins, seeded Currants Apricots, dried Peaches, canned Pears, canned Potatoes Onions, brown Soap		2 lb. 1b. 1b. 1 lb. 2 lb. 1 lb. 2 lb. 1 lb. 7 lb. 7 lb.	d. 12.30 10.71 18.35 47.65 9.00 26.00 29.35 18.55 12.00 32.75 23.00 65.79 38.20 42.20 37.46 6.00 16.54 8.61	d. 12.30 10.71 18.35 47.65 9.00 25.40 29.35 18.55 12.00 32.19 23.00 65.79 38.80 42.20 38.82 6.75 16.67	d. 12.30 11.00 18.35 47.65 9.00 24.35 29.45 18.50 10.83 31.94 23.28 65.79 38.80 40.90 44.50 7.50 16.67 8.67	d. 12.30 11.00 18.35 47.65 9.00 23.90 29.45 18.50 10.83 32.43 23.69 65.00 39.00 42.11 42.56 7.30 16.67	d. 12.30 11.00 18.45 47.65 9.00 22.95 29.45 18.45 9.25 32.90 23.86 64.83 39.00 41.15 41.85 7.00 16.67 8.67	d. 12.30 11.00 18.45 56.00 9.00 22.63 29.45 18.45 9.00 32.90 24.25 64.14 39.00 41.15 42.28 6.80 16.67	d. 12.30 11.00 18.45 56.00 9.00 22.80 29.45 18.45 9.00 32.90 24.25 64.14 39.00 41.10 48.27 6.75 16.67 8.56	d. 12.30 11.00 18.45 56.00 9.00 19.56 29.45 18.45 9.00 32.90 32.90 40.95 63.30 6.30 16.67	d. 12.30 11.00 18.45 56.00 9.00 18.94 29.45 18.45 9.00 32.90 24.38 67.83 39.00 40.95 69.06 6.70	d. 12.30 11.00 18.45 56.00 9.00 18.94 19.45 18.45 9.00 24.38 67.83 38.65 78.71 6.60	d. 12.30 11.00 18.35 56.00 9.00 17.06 29.45 18.45 9.00 32.95 24.38 8.65 40.95 68.85 9.70 16.67	d. 13.30 11.83 19.35 56.00 9.00 15.89 29.45 18.45 9.00 33.17 24.38 70.83 38.65 40.95 35.98 8.50	d. 12.38 11.02 18.48 52.52 9.00 21.54 29.43 18.48 9.83 32.74 23.92 43.8.81 41.30 50.97 7.16
Kerosene		lb. doz. lb. tin quart	49.50 33.55 69.00 64.61 23.50 21.00	49 50 33 55 69 00 64 61 23 50 21.00	49.50 33.55 72.00 64.94 23.50 21.00	49.50 33.55 72.00 64.94 23.50 21.00	49.50 33.55 72.00 66.89 23.50 21.00	49.50 33.55 72.00 69.33 23.50 21.00	49.50 33.55 72.00 68.89 23.50 21.00	8.57 49.50 33.55 72.00 69.83 23.50 21.00	8.54 49.50 33.55 66.00 71.78 23.50 21.00	8.50 49.40 33.55 59.95 72.56 23.50 21.00	8.47 49.40 33.55 59.95 72.56 23.50 21.00	8.47 49.50 33.55 62.65 72.50 23.50 21.00	8.59 49.48 33.55 68.21 68.62 23.50 21.00
Meat— Bef, strion ,, rib., ,, steak, rump ,, chucl ,, sausages Beef (corned) sil	κ	lb.	M	arch Quarte 38.93 26.07 51.77 27.00 19.93	er.	J	une Quarte 39.11 26.10 51.93 26.63 19.77	r.	Sep	39.49 25.89 52.46 27.09 20.13	arter.	De	cember Quar 39.47 25.67 53.17 26.80 19.17	ter.	39.25 25.93 52.33 26.88 19.75
Mutton, leg ,, forequart ,, loin ,, chops,	side sket	27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27		32.80 24.47 22.10 15.37 24.50 24.50 24.90 55.66 56.09 56.19			32.50 24.47 21.33 14.55 24.07 23.87 24.53 54.37 55.37			31.88 24.20 21.83 15.56 25.30 24.87 25.27 55.41 56.38			32.90 24.60 21.20 13.70 23.17 23.03 23.60 57.68 57.60 57.63		32.52 24.44 21.62 14.80 24.26 24.07 24.58 55.63 56.36

Melbourne: Average Retail Prices(a) of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average,
Broceries, &c.— Bread Flour, ordinary self-raising Tea Sugar Sago Jam, plum Golden Syrup Oats, flaked Raisins, seeded Currants Apricots, dried Peaches, canned Pears, canned Potatoes Onions, brown Soap Kerosene Dairy Produce— Butter, factory Cheese, mild Eggs, new laid Racon, rashers Milk, condensed fresh	2 lb. "lb. "lb. "lb. "lb. "lb. "lb. "lb.	d. 13.00 8.50 16.00 47.10 9.00 27.50 26.95 19.05 10.92 31.70 21.71 59.60 33.11 34.77 35.00 16.07 8.81 49.50 33.00 58.90 67.38 22.80 17.00	d. 13.00 9.11 15.95 47.10 9.00 27.25 26.95 19.00 10.92 31.70 21.64 59.60 33.30 34.90 21.00 4.90 16.27 8.81 49.50 33.00 61.70 67.38 22.85	d. 13.00 9.33 15.95 47.10 9.00 27.25 27.20 19.00 10.60 31.70 21.86 59.38 33.35 5.00 24.50 16.27 5.00 16.27 67.75 22.50 17.00	d. 13.00 9.28 15.95 47.10 9.00 25.17 27.25 19.05 8.80 31.70 22.57 59.38 33.45 35.00 31.50 5.00 66.27 8.81	d. 13.00 9.28 15.95 47.10 9.00 25.17 27.20 19.05 8.20 31.89 22.69 59.38 33.45 34.70 31.50 5.00 16.27 8.75 49.50 33.00 69.00 73.75 22.20 18.50	d. 13.00 9.28 15.95 55.55 9.00 25.20 27.20 19.15 8.33 31.89 22.71 60.42 33.55 35.05 31.33 5.00 16.40 8.72 49.50 33.00 69.00 73.63 22.30 18.50	d. 13.00 9.28 15.95 55.30 9.00 25.80 27.20 19.15 8.17 31.89 22.79 60.64 33.50 36.90 5.00 16.54 8.53 49.50 33.00 69.00 74.00 22.30	d. 13.00 9.50 16.00 9.50 9.00 24.50 27.10 19.15 8.17 31.89 22.83 61.07 33.50 35.05 48.23 5.00 16.54 8.52 49.50 33.00 63.00 74.50 22.30	d. 13.00 9.50 16.00 55.05 9.00 24.00 27.10 19.15 8.17 31.89 22.83 60.69 33.50 35.05 56.00 16.54 8.52 49.35 33.00 63.00 74.50 22.30	d. 13.00 9.50 16.00 55.05 9.00 23.67 27.10 19.15 8.17 31.89 22.83 60.93 33.50 63.00 6.00 16.54 8.53 49.35 33.00 63.00 74.50	d. 13.00 9.50 16.00 55.05 9.00 27.10 19.15 8.17 31.89 22.83 60.56 33.50 34.70 63.00 6.00 16.54 8.47 49.35 33.00 63.00 63.00 80.13	d. 14.00 11.17 17.50 55.05 9.00 25.50 27.20 19.10 8.17 31.89 22.83 60.56 33.50 34.70 3\$.83 8.00 16.54 8.46	d. 13.08 9.44 16.10 51.80 9.00 25.50 27.13 19.10 8.90 31.83 32.51 60.18 33.43 34.91 16.40 8.65
leat— Beef, sirloin ,, rib ,, steak, rump ,, steak, rump ,, steak, rump , steak, rump , steak, rump , steak, rump side brisket Mutton, leg , forequarter , loin chops lein , chops , loin , chops	Ib.		arch Quarte 38.13 32.43 48.33 32.27 20.30 37.23 28.97 23.76 14.67 22.38 23.74 25.17 51.74 52.41 52.40			nne Quarte 38.43 32.75 48.33 32.50 20.15 37.27 28.66 23.81 23.95 22.76 23.95 24.83 51.00 51.67 51.87		18.50 Sep	18.50 tember Qu. 38.43 32.53 48.40 32.57 20.13 37.03 28.53 23.79 15.52 22.52 24.09 25.53 56.60	18.50 arter.	18.50 De:	18.00 deember Quar 38.29 33.03 49.35 32.10 19.87 37.29 27.60 23.30 14.62 21.95 22.95 24.98 58.56 59.39	18.00 ter.	38.32 32.69 48.60 32.36 20.11 37.21 28.44 23.67 14.97 22.40 23.68 25.08 54.22 54.91

⁽a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

Brisbane: Average Retail $\operatorname{Prices}(a)$ of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1953.
Groceries, &c		d.	d,	d.	d.	d.	<i>d</i> .	d.						
Bread		12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	12.08
Flour, ordinary		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.70	8.06
", self-raising		16.40	16.05	16.05	16.30	16.25	16.25	16.20	16.28	16.20	16.20	16.20	17.10	16.29
Tea		46.90	46.65	46.65	46.65	46.65	50.95	55.00	55.17	55.15	55.15	55.10	54.90	51.24
Sugar	1	8.97	8.97	8.97	8.95	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.94	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
Sago Jam, plum		22.75	21.70	22.07	22.30	22.30	22.2I	20.85	20.19	18.78	17.65	17.05	16,30	20.35
Golden Syrup	- 11	17.25	28.35 17.30	28.10 17.30	28.10	27.95	28.05	27.80	27.94	27.85	28.00	27.85	27.85	28.03
Oats, flaked	11.	12.25	12.25	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.33	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.31
Raisins, seeded		28.15	28.15	28.15	11.00	11.50	11.00	10.63	10.13	10.13	10.13	10.13	10.38	10.98
Currants		19.00	19.00	22.50	21.25		27.94	27.94	28.00	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.10
Apricots, dried		52.00	46.50	46.50	54.00	21.75 53.00	22.25 54.25	21.75	23.17	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.47
Peaches, canned		35.90	35.90	36.85	36.05	36.25	36.40	54.10 36.65	53.80 36.56	55·33 36.25	53.25 35.95	53.25 36.10	55.75 36.05	52.64 36.24
Pears, canned		37.20	37.20	37.20	37.45	37.65	37.55	37.60	37.56	37.80	35.95	38.25	38.00	37.65
Potatoes		24.40	33.90	35.00	34.85	30.10	30.10	30.10	47.25	52.50	81.28	55.22	36.94	40.97
Onions, brown		4.75	6.20	7.10	7.30	7.30	7.35	7.05	5.61	5.60	5.40	7.55	6.60	6.48
Soap	,,	16.14	16.34	16.34	16.40	16.34	16.34	16.34	16.41	16.44	16.44	16.44	16.44	16.37
Kerosene		8.74	8.74	8.74	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.67	8.69	8.64	8.64	8.71
Dairy Produce-	-				/ -	,5	1	0.70	0.70	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.71
Butter, factory	lb.	49.30	49.30	49.30	49.30	48.95	48.95	48.95	49.06	49.10	49.05	48.85	48.85	49.08
Cheese, mild		32.20	32.10	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.02
Eggs, new laid		60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	63.30	63.30	63.30	58.44	58.30	58.10	57.80	60.80	60.28
Bacon, rashers		55.75	52.65	52.55	55.10	56.95	60.05	61.35	61.28	62.05	64.10	65.65	65.70	59.43
Milk, condensed		23.00	22.95	23.05	23.05	23.05	23.05	23.05	23.11	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.11
", fresh	quart	15.10	15.10	15.10	16.10	15.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.60
Meat-		M	arch Quart	er.	J	une Quarte	r.	Ser	tember Qu	arter.	De	cember Quar	ter.	
Beef, sirloin			32.90			32.03			32.00			32.23		32.29
,, rib			24.10			23.13			23.10			23.36		23.42
" steak, rump			39.00			38.03			38.00			38.20		38.31
", ", chuck		1	23.00			22.IO			22.00			22.13		22.31
,, sausages			17.13			17.20			17.20			17.20		17.18
Beef (corned) silver-														
brisket			29.00			28 02			28.00			28.13		28.29
35 44 3			24.07			23.30			23.30			23.63		23.58
foncomanton			20.67 15.88			20.70			20.73			20.83		20.73
1 alm	17	}				15.57			15.62			15.83		15.73
" -1 lole			20.33			20.50			20.50			20.39		20.43
low.			20.90			21.43			21.40			21.60		21.50
Pork, leg	"		46.63			46.53			20.98			21.02		20.96
,, loin			46.63			46.50			48.47 48.17			51.77		48.35
,,	"		46.67			46.50			48.13			50.97		48.07

SECTION I.—continued.

Adelaide: Average Retail Prices(a) of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1953.

	1													-
Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Averag
roceries, &c		d.	d.	d.	đ.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Bread	2 lb.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00		d.
Flour, ordinary	2.3	8.35	8.35	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	13.00	12.0
" self-raising	,,	14.65	14.60	14.60	14.60	14.60	14.60	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.60	9.55	8.6
Tea	1b.	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00		16.45	14.7
Sugar	122	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	56.00	56.00	52.6
Sago		25.33	25.33	25.63	23.33	23.40	23.29	23.36	23.07	18.81	16.80	17.40	9.00	9.0
Jam, plum	Il lb.	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.10	27.15	27.15	27.11	27.10	27.10	15.95 27.10	
Golden Syrup	2 lb.	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50		27.I
Oats, flaked	lb.	10.90	10.90	9.17	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25		18.50	18.4
Raisins, seeded	,,	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.06	32.06	32.00	32.00	32.00	9.25	9.25	9.5
Currants	1 "	21.60	21.70	21.61	22.56	22.89	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.89		32.00	32.00	32.0
Apricots, dried	,,,	55.80	55.80	56.15	56.30	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.70	22.89 56.50	22.89	22.89	22.5
Peaches, canned	30 OZ.	35.10	35.15	35.15	35.15	35.15	35 - 45 -	35.45	35.45	35.45		56.67	56.78	56.3
Pears, canned]	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.15	37.15		35.45	35.45	35.45	35.3
Potatoes	7 lb.	32.38	21.00	21.00	28.00	28.00	28.00			37.15	37.00	37.15	37.10	37.0
Onions, brown	lb.	5.20	5.10	5.00	5.40	5.50	5.50	35.00	44.73	52.50	66.00	54.00	35.50	37.1
Soap		16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	5.42 16.67	5.33	5.42	5.40	7.50	9.75	5.8
Kerosene	quart	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00		7.88	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.6
airy Produce—	dame	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.92	7.00	7.87	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.9
Butter, factory	lb.	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	10 50	40 50	10 80					
Cibono milli		32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50
93 1 1.3	doz.	56.55	60.60	60.55	62.55	64.60	32.50 64.60	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	34.50
Decem markets	lb.	58.60	58.60	58.60	61.80			64.60	61.65	58.35	55.20	52.50	57.15	59.9
3.6331 3 3	tin	23.25	23.25	23.25		69.35	69.55	69.65	72.85	73.05	73.05	73.10	73.10	67.6
	quart	15.50	15.50	15.50	23.25	23.25	23.25.	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.2
	quare	13.30	13.30	13.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
leat—		M	arch Quarte	er.	J	une Quarte	r.	Sep	tember Qu	arter.	De	cember Quar	ter.	
Beef, sirloin	lb.		28.13			27.80		-	26.83			27.00		27.44
,, rib	2.7		27.53			27.00			26.03	1		26.40		26.74
", steak, rump	22		44.00			44.16			43.76			43.53		43.86
", ", chuck	2.7		28.00			27.47			26.40			26.40		27.07
", sausages	2.5		17.33			17.22			17.26			17.33		17.20
Beef (corned) silver-														-,,
side	33		32.07			31.97			30.77			30.70		31.38
brisket	22		26.40			26.07			25.I2			25.20		25.70
Mutton, leg	37		19.80			20.23			21.10			20.59		20.43
" forequarter	27		10.54			10.49			II.II			10.88		10.7
,, loin	33		19.12			19.37			19.69			19.42		19.40
", chops, loin	9.9		19.66			20.03			20.56			20.05		20.08
, leg	27		20.37			21.00			21.77			21.41		21.14
Pork.leg	9.9		49.08			51.85			52.67	-		56.11		52.43
,, loin	9.9		49.II			51.95	i		52.80			56.26		52.53
., chops			49.63			52.43	i		52.87			56.40		52.83

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

Item.		Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average 1953.
roceries, &c	aleste constitution make a		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread		2 lb.	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	13.50	12.58
Flour, ordinary		.,,	10.40	10.70	10.70	11.00	11.00	II.00	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90	11.50	10.9
,, self-raising		,,	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.95	18.75	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	19.00	18.5
Tea		lb.	47.95	47.90	47.90	47.90	47.90	54.40	55.95	55.95	55.90	55.90	55.90	55.90	52.4
Sugar		,,	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.0
Sago		,,	30.00	28.88	27.67	26.33	25.50	24.30	24.20	24.15	24.72	27.33	27.33	26.40	26.4
Jam, plum		ıł lb.	31.85	31.90	31.85	31.90	31.90	31.90	31.90	31.95	31.95	31.65	31.70	31.70	31.8
Golden Syrup		2 lb.	19.95	20.00	19.95	19.95	19.95	19.95	19.90	19.90	20.00	19.85	19.85	19.95	19.9
Oats, flaked		lb.	12.29	12.29	12.43	11.07	10.71	9.86	9.94	9.63	9.13	9.44	9.29	9.14	10.4
Raisins, seeded		,,,	33.28	33.28	32.44	32.95	33.20	33.37	33.33	34 - 45	34.18	34.42	34.73	34.78	33.7
Currants		,,,	23.00	23.00	23.07	23.22	24.35	24.25	24.75	24.60	24.35	23.57	23.43	23.43	23.7
Apricots, dried		,,	58.75	60.00	59.50	58.33	58.50	59.50	60.33	60.33	61.80	60.20	60.20	59.75	59.7
Peaches, canned		30 OZ.	40.25	38.05	37.45	37.05	37 - 75	39.00	39.06	39.45	38.30	38.30	38.05	38.15	38.4
Pears, canned		30 05.	41.15	38.72	38.25	38.55	38.95	39.60	39.70	39.85	39.35	39 - 35	39.00	39.20	39.3
Potatoes		7 lb.	28.00	28.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.89	31.00	29.50	29.00	29.00	29.4
Onions, brown		lb.	6.61	6.61	6.61	5.50	5.50	6.28	7.28	6.22	7.44	7.50	7.00	6.25	6.0
Soap		,,	17.64	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.57	17.60	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.
Kerosene		quart	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.44	13.44	13.45	13.45	13.38	13.34	13.33	13.37	13.31	13.
airy Produce-		1	3.1												
Butter, factory		lb.	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.0
Cheese, mild		,,	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.0
Eggs, new laid		doz.	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	63.3
Bacon, rashers		lb.	60.95	60.95	62.30	62.30	65.00	66.05	68.25	68.90	70.70	71.30	73.17	73.28	66.9
Milk, condensed		tin	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.45	23.45	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.35	23.40	23.4
,, fresh		quart	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.0
		1				١.,	O		g _a ,	tember Qu	ionton	Do	cember Qua	etor	
leat-		lb.	IV.	Iarch Quart	er.		une Quarte	7I'.	l set	35.53	taivei.	De	35.07	toot.	34.1
Beef, sirloin				32.29			26.42			27.92			28.17		26.8
,, rib		11		25.00			45.57			48.43			47.77		46.2
,, steak, rum;		**		43.20			31.53			33.23			32.63		31.
001100000		9.7		20.69			21.00			21.67			21.22		21.
,, sausages Beef (corned) si	vor-	"		20.09			22.00			,					
	side			31.83			33.00			34.27			34.10		33.3
	side	2.7	1	26.80			28.07			28.73			28.23		27.0
Mutton, leg		**		20.37			24.29			27.04			24.40		24.
fonognon	tor	- 11					15.61			17.41			15.17		15.
,, forequar		2.2		12.33			24.00			26.70			23.80		23.
,, loin	loin	22		19.48			24.22			26.81			23.80		23.
" chops,		9.9					24.II			26.77			24.07		23.
Darly law 11	leg	3.3		19.43			53.78			56.23			58.04		55.
Pork, leg		67		52.51			54.04			56.49			58.04		55.
" loin		27		52.5I 52.5I			54.04		1	56.49			58.04		55.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average,
Groceries, &c.— Bread Flour, ordinary , self-raising Tea Sugar Sago Jam, plum Golden Syrup Oats, flaked Raisius, seeded Currants Apricots, dried Peaches, canned Pears, canned Potatoes Onlons, brown Soap Kerosene Dairy Produce— Butter factory Cheese, mild	2 lb. 1b. 1 lb. 1 lb. 2 lb. 1 lb. 3 oz. 7 lb. 1 lb	d. 13.00 8.55 17.00 48.00 9.00 25.83 29.00 20.15 11.67 33.17 23.88 60.75 39.75 43.15 35.88 8.29 16.60 13.07	d. 13.00 8.80 17.50 48.00 9.00 26.17 29.00 20.15 11.67 33.39 24.20 60.75 39.56 43.39 38.33 8.25 16.60 13.09	d. 13.00 8.80 17.50 48.00 9.00 26.17 29.05 20.15 11.67 33.22 24.50 60.75 39.61 43.39 35.78 8.63 16.60 13.09	d. 13.00 8.85 17.50 48.00 9.00 26.28 29.25 20.15 11.67 33.06 24.90 60.75 39.61 43.39 35.53 8.38 16.60 13.09 50.00 32.83	d. 13.00 8.85 17.50 56.00 9.00 26.30 29.25 20.15 11.00 32.83 24.90 60.75 39.44 44.50 35.64 8.38 16.60 13.09	d. 13.00 8.90 17.50 56.00 9.00 26.30 29.05 20.10 9.50 32.83 25.10 62.25 39.55 44.50 36.14 8.13 16.60 12.93	d. 13.00 8.90 17.50 56.00 9.00 26.25 29.00 20.10 10.33 32.94 25.50 63.75 39.55 44.20 36.83 8.13 16.60 12.88 50.00	d, 13.00 9.00 17.50 56.00 9.00 26.25 29.00 20.20 10.13 32.94 25.50 63.75 39.65 44.50 54.25 8.00 16.60 12.88	d. 13.00 9.00 17.50 9.00 26.00 29.00 20.15 10.13 33.00 25.50 63.75 39.60 44.10 56.00 8.00 16.60 12.88	d. 13.00 9.00 17.50 9.00 26.00 29.00 20.15 10.13 33.00 25.50 63.00 39.60 44.10 57.31 8.00 16.67 12.72 50.00 33.50	d. 13.00 9.00 17.50 56.00 9.00 26.00 29.10 20.06 10.13 32.89 25.42 61.00 39.45 43.45 91.88 10.13 16.64 12.72	d. 14.00 10.20 19.20 56.00 9.00 23.39 29.10 20.15 10.13 32.89 25.70 61.50 39.60 42.75 45.50 12.00 16.67 12.69	d. 13.08 8.99 17.60 52.67 9.00 52.67 9.07 25.91 29.07 25.91 25.05 61.90 33.01 6.59 8.69 16.69 12.93
Eggs, new laid Bacon, rashers Milk, condensed , fresh Meat—	doz. lb. tin quart	62.50 58.50 23.45 16.00	64.44 58.50 23.50 19.00	65.83 60.10 23.50 19.00	69.83 63.20 23.50 19.00	70.31 66.80 23.50 19.00	70.38 68.60 23.50 19.00	70.50 70.40 23.50 19.00	70.39 72.90 23.50 19.00	63.56 73.00 23.50 19.00	63.56 73.60 23.50 16.00	33.50 63.56 74.90 23.50 16.00	33.50 63.56 72.00 23.50 16.00	33.00 66.53 67.71 23.50 18.00
Beef, sirloin ,, rib ,, steak, rump ,, chuck , sausages Beef (corned) silver-	lb.	MLE	arch Quarte 36.43 29.98 50.80 31.57 22.57	r.	Ji	37.00 37.59 51.77 32.77 22.50		Sept	tember Qua 40.53 34.34 56.37 35.93 23.17	arter,	Dec	tember Quart 43.47 36.72 60.23 39.40 23.37	ter.	39.36 33.16 54.79 34.92 22.90
side brisket brisket Mutton, leg forequarter loin, chops, loin leg Pork, leg loin, chops););););););););		36.87 29.63 24.94 15.12 21.36 23.00 24.83 46.50 46.50 46.90			37.23 30.07 25.16 15.32 21.38 23.29 25.16 47.40 48.20 48.30			40.50 32.90 30.07 19.04 25.63 27.74 29.44 53.37 53.47			42.73 34.97 92.52 19.93 27.52 28.26 29.52 60.37 60.67		39.33 31.89 27.42 17.35 23.97 25.57 27.24 51.91 52.11 52.34

SECTION II.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities: Australia and Other Countries, 1953.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

					AUSTRA	ALIA.(a)							NEW Z	EALAND.			
Item.	Unit or Quan- tity.		Syd	ney.			Melbo	ourne.			Wellin	ngton.			Christ	church.	
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Flour, ordinary Tea Jam, plum Sugar Oatmeal Raisins Peaches, canned Potatoes Onions Milk Butter Cheese Eggs Bacon Beef, sirloin , rib , steak, rump , sausages	1b. 1 lb. 1 lb. 1 lb. 2 constitution of the lb. 2 constitution of the lb. 2 constitution of the lb. 3 constitution of the lb. 4 constitution of the lb. 3 constitution of the lb. 4 constitution of the lb. 5 constitution of the lb. 6 constitution of the lb. 7 constitution of the lb. 7 constitution of the lb. 7 constitution of the lb. 7 constitution of the lb. 7 constitution of the lb. 7 constitution of the lb. 7 constitution of the lb. 8 constitution of the	38.82 6.75 21.00 49.50 33.55 69.00 64.61 (c) 38.93 26.07 51.77 19.93	d. 12.30 11.00 47.05 29.45 9.00 9.25 32.90 39.00 41.85 7.00 21.00 49.50 33.55 72.00 66.89 (d) 39.11 26.10 51.93	d. 12.30 11.00 56 00 29.45 9.00 9.00 32.90 63.30 6.30 21.00 49.50 33.55 72.00 69.83 (e) 30.49 25.89 25.46	d. 12.30 11.00 56.00 29.45 9.00 9.00 32.95 38.65 68.85 9.70 21.00 49.40 33.55 72.56 (f) 39.47 25.67	d. 13.00 9.11 47.10 26.95 9.00 10.92 31.70 33.30 21.00 4.90 17.00 49.50 33.00 61.70 67.38 (e) 38.13 32.43 48.33	d. 13.00 9.28 47.10 27.20 9.00 8.20 9.31.89 33.45 31.50 18.50 49.50 33.00 69.00 73.75 (d) 38.43 32.75 48.33 20.15	d. 13.00 9.50 55.05 27.10 9.00 8.17 31.89 33.50 48.23 5.00 18.50 49.50 33.00 63.00 74.50 (e) 38.43 32.53 48.40	d. 13.00 9.50 55.05 27.10 9.00 8.17 31.89 33.50 6.00 18.00 49.35 33.00 80.13 (f) 38.29 33.93 49.35	d. 6·50 6·40 72·30 29·114 8·60 10·26 b17.80 4·4.30 4·0.81 6·33 8·00 20·00 22·20 62·00 41·90 25·00 24·00 32·33 14·67	d. 6.50 6.40 72.30 29.83 8.60 10.26 b)17.80 44.70 36.75 7.17 8.00 20.00 22.20 74.00 41.90 25.33 24.33 32.67	d. 6.50 6.34 72.10 29.83 9.00 10.40 b17.80 60.41 7.83 8.00 22.60 44.00 22.60 44.00 44.00 29.33 33.00 14.67	d. 6.50 6.34 72.10 29.83 9.00 10.40 b17.70 45.10 80.50 0.00 22.60 50.00 41.90 30.33 26.67 34.33 15.00	d. 6.50 5.92 72.00 29.23 8.50 10.20 b17.50 44.00 19.25 3.50 8.00 20.00 22.70 56.00 41.40 25.33 23.67 31.00 13.33	d. 6.50 5.92 72.00 30.60 8.50 10.20 b17.50 43.90 19.25 5.00 8.00 22.70 68.00 40.20 40.20 25.67 24.17 31.17 13.33	d. 6.50 5.92 72.00 30.60 9.00 10.36 b17.50 44.00 22.75 4.00 8.00 22.70 39.00 40.20 27.67 26.00 33.00 13.60	d, 6.50 5.92 72.00 29.74 9.00 10.36 b17.30 44.00 26.25 16.00 8.00 22.30 45.00 40.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00
Mutton, leg ,, forequarter, ,, chops Pork, leg	 99 17 28	22.10 15.37 24.50 55.66 56.19	21.33 14.55 23.87 54.37 55.57	21.83 15.56 24.87 55.41 56.87	21.20 13.70 23.03 57.08 57.63	23.76 14.67 23.74 51.74 52.40	23.81 15.05 23.95 51.00 51.87	23.79 15.52 24.09 55.58 56.60	23.30 14.62 22.95 58.56 59.77	24.67 14.33 24.67 29.67 28.67	24.67 15.00 24.67 30.33 31.00	24.67 15.33 25.00 33.33 34.00	27.67 18.33 27.67 34.00 35.00	22.33 13.00 21.67 31.67 32.00	22.67 13.17 22.00 31.67 32.00	25.00 14.00 23.67 33.33 34.00	25.00 14.33 23.67 33.33 34.00

⁽a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. for September quarter. (f) Average for December quarter.

⁽b) Sultanas.

⁽c) Average for March quarter.

⁽d) Average for June quarter.

⁽e) Average

Section II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities: Australia and Other Countries, 1953—continued.

								τ	NION OF SC	OUTH AFRICA	λ.		
Item.	Unit or Quantity.		UNITED KI	NGDOM.(a)			Capet	own.			Witwa	tersrand.	
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Flour, ordinary Tea Jam Sugar Rice Oatmeal	30-0z. tin 7 lb. 1b. quart 1b. dozen 1b.	d. 8.6 11.2 7.0 15.0 13.0 35.4 13.0 36.0 26.0 48.0 26.0 49.0 34.0 34.0 34.0	d. 8.6 13.2 7.0 15.0 13.0 35.4 13.0 36.0 26.0 26.0 40.0 34.0 34.0	d. 8.6 13.2 7.0 13.0 35.4 26.0 26.0 28.0 42.0 34.0 30.0 36.0	d. 8.6 (b)13.0 (b)57.5 (b)7.6 13.0 35.4 (b)13.9 (b)4.7 (b)14.0 26.0 (b)60.6 44.0 38.0 28.0 42.0 34.0 34.0 00.0 0	d. 8.5 (c)18.8 5.0 13.4 22.8 27.2 46.9 4.2 12.2 38.0 32.0 37.3 40.6 22.0 15.0 28.0 31.0 27.0 29.0	d. 8.5 78.0 (c)19.1 5.0 12.3 22.1 28.2 44.8 6.8 12.2 38.0 32.0 46.5 40.6 22.0 15.0 28.0 28.0 27.0	d. 10.5 79.0 (c)19.4 5.0 12.3 20.7 28.5 58.1 7.0 13.0 13.0 40.0 33.0 35.3 39.9 23.0 14.0 28.0 29.0 28.0	d. 10.1 8.9 76.3 (c)19.6 5.0 11.5 21.3 28.4 42.7 6.3 13.0 40.0 335.1 40.1 23.0 14.0 28.0 30.0 28.0	d. 8.5 6.9 76.6 (c)19.4 5.5 14.1 24.2 29.5 28.0 4.6 12.6 38.0 33.0 36.3 39.6 24.5 15.2 28.8 33.8 26.6	d. 8.5 6.9 77.4 (c)20.2 5.5 12.2 24.0 30.2 38.5 6.8 13.0 32.0 46.3 39.8 24.6 15.3 28.9 34.2 24.6	d. 10.2 8.9 78.5 (c)20.3 5.5 12.2 23.5 30.8 56.0 6.3 13.6 40.0 32.0 34.9 41.0 25.7 15.2 29.1 34.3 28.1	d. 9.98 8.8 75.11 (c)20.3 5.5 5.5 31.2 23.6 4.4 4.9 6.6 40.6 62.7 15.3 29.0 32.12 28.0 30.11

⁽a) Maximum permitted prices with exception of those marked (b).

⁽b) Average prices in seven large towns in Great Britain in mid-October, 1953.

⁽c) Union jam.

Section II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities: Australia and Other Countries, 1953—continued.

							CANA	DA.				UNITED S	rates of Am	ERICA.(a)
Item.		Unit or Quantity	Ottawa.			Montreal.				OHILLD DEALED OF LESSON				
				Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Jan.(b)	Aug.	Nov.
Bread Front, ordinary Tea Jam(c) Sugar Rice Oatmeal Raisins Peaches, canned Potatoes Onions Milk Butter Cheese Eggs Bacon Beef, 'ritoin ,' rib , steak, rump Pork chops			2 lb. 1b. 1b. 1b. 1 lb. 1 lb. 30-0%. tin 7 lb. quart lb. dozen lb. """ """	cents. 24.0 15.2 105.8 37.2 10.4 25.8 42.8 35.1 10.6 21.8 66.9 69.0 58.5 64.8 83.2 79.6	cents. 24.0 15.2 104.8 36.5 10.2 25.0 42.8 22.8 21.8 63.4 68.2 68.0 71.0 72.6 73.6	cents. 25.4 15.8 100.8 36.4 10.0 25.4 43.2 28.1 29.4 21.8 61.8 67.8 84.8 91.6 76.9 72.3	cents. 25.4 16.4 100.8 36.9 9.7 25.4 42.6 19.9 18.0 21.6 66.5 66.4 78.7 109.2 69.9 65.3	cents. 24.0 15.0 108.0 38.0 9.4 25.1 41.0 33.2 10.3 20.0 65.1 69.4 58.8 64.0 96.3 92.4 68.1	cents. 24.0 15.0 17.2 36.3 9.5 25.2 41.8 20.9 10.8 20.0 61.8 68.6 69.4 69.2 91.4 86.8	cents. 25.4 15.8 96.0 36.8 9.4 25.0 40.2 21.4 10.9 20.0 60.7 68.6 81.4 92.2 92.0 87.7 78.0	cents. 25.4 16.0 97.4 37.7 9.2 24.7 39.4 17.8 9.0 20.0 64.3 64.6 69.2 109.6 86.2 80.6	cents. 32.4 20.9 129.2 10.6 18.8 14.6 48.7 11.0 23.8 80.3 60.5 66.9 65.2 80.0 103.0 72.5	cents. 32.8 20.8 130.0 10.6 21.3 14.7 34.2 7.2 23.3 78.1 59.6 74.4 88.3 70.2 95.2 87.2	eents. 33.4 21.6 130.4 19.6 14.7 32.6 23.8 79.5 59.3 77.8 89.9

⁽a) Average for all towns.

⁽b) Particulars for February and May not available.

⁽c) Strawberry jam.

SECTION III.

"Court" Index (Third Series) (a)—In the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration—Quarterly Retail Price Index Numbers—Food, Groceries, Housing (4 and 5-roomed Houses), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure. September Quarter, 1952 to September Quarter, 1953.

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 103.0.)

			1	-, -, -, -,	103.00)	
		195	52.		1953.	
Cities and Town	is.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter. (b
New South Wales—						
Sydney		236.6	238.1	240.8	243.0	245.9
Newcastle .		230.8	231.5	233.3	235.I	
Broken Hill .		246.1	245.0	245.6	246.8	237.5 249.8
Goulburn		232.0	231.5	232.7	236.0	239.7
Bathurst		233.0	235.7	238.6	242.4	245.3
Five Towns (236.3				
Victoria-	')	230.3	237.7	240.I	242.4	245.3
Melbourne .		220 .	220.0			
73 11		228.4	229.0 226.2	231.7	234.7	237.0
Ballarat Bendigo		226.7	226.1	228.3	231.8	235.1
~ 1		225.6		228.6	232.4	234.4
Geelong		227.1	226.7	228.3	232.3	235.8
	\	232.9	234.0	235.4	238.9	240.5
Five Towns (c		228.2	228.8	231.4	234.5	236.9
Queensland—						
Brisbane		215.6	215.1	216.8	217.8	220.7
Toowoomba .		217.0	217.3	218.9	221.3	223.7
Rockhampton .		217.5	219.1	220.3	221.0	224.2
Townsville .		224.0	225.9	228.I	229.4	231.8
Bundaberg .		214.0	214.8	216.7	217.2	218.4
Five Towns (c)	216.4	216.3	217.9	219.0	221.8
South Australia—						
Adelaide		22Q.I	225.3	227.6	230.5	233.1
Kadina, Moonta, Wa	llaroo	219.2	216.7	218.4	220.5	225.5
Port Pirie		226.7	222.2	224.3	225.7	229.6
Mount Gambier		225.2	223.9	225.2	226.6	231.7
Peterborough .		225.I	221.9	222.8	225.I	227.9
Five Towns (c)	228.6	224.8	227.2	229.8	232.6
Western Australia—					229.0	
Perth, Fremantle		228.2	229.I	231.4	225 8	000 -
Kalgoorlie, Boulder		237.8	239.3	241.3	235.8	239.7
Northam		230.6	232.0	234.7	242.8	244.0
Bunbury		230.9	232.2	234.3	236.6	240.6
Geraldton		242.5	243.4	245.6	248.7	
Five Towns (c		229.3	230.3			250.5
1	, -		230.3	232.5	236.6	240.4
Tasmania—				0.6		
Hobart Launceston		229.7	231.5	238.6	242.I	251.7
		227.4	227.7	233.8	238.0	248.1
Burnie		224.0	223.5	229.4	234.3	242.2
Devonport		221.3	221.6	225.9	230.7	240.1
Queenstown		222.2	223.2	227.9	232.8	243.3
Five Towns (c)	228.I	229.2	235.8	239.6	249.4
Thirty Towns (c)		230.2	230.6	233.1	235.7	238.7
Six Capital Cities (c)		230.5	231.0	233.6	236.1	239.0
Special Toy	VNS NOT IN	CLUDED IN	ABOVE W	EIGHTED	VERAGES	
Warwick (Q.)	***************************************	215.6	216.5	217.7		007.7
Port Augusta (S.A.)		227.3	221.8	223.6	219.3 225.9	221.1
Vhyalla (S.A.)		229.2	225.9	229.5	230.6	238.5
Canberra (A.C.T.)		235.6	234.7	234.7	237.7	241.5
Seare Cree (Tree Cree)		233.0	JT./	~34./	43/ 1	441.0

Canberra (A.C.T.)

. 235.6 234.7 234.7 237.7 241.5

(a) See pages 5 and 54 for explanation.
(b) In its judgment of 12th September, 1953, the Court discontinued automatic adjustment of basic wages. Thus the "Court" Index for the June Quarter, 1953 was the last in general use, although the Court published the "Court" Index for the September Quarter, 1953. (c) Weighted average.

SECTION IV.

List of Items Priced for Interim Retail Price Index.

(Asterisks indicate items included in the Interim Index but not in the "C" Series Index.)

This list of items will be extended in the final index.

This list of items will be	extended in the final index.
Food— Cereal Products— Bread. Flour, Ordinary. Flour, Self-raising. Biscuits.* Flaked Oats. Rice. Prepared Breakfast Foods— From Wheat.* From Maize.* Dairy Produce— Milk, Fresh. Milk, Powdered.* Milk, Condensed. Cheese, Processed * Cheese, Ordinary. Butter. Eggs. Bacon. Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables— Peaches, Canned. Raisins, Seeded. Currants, Loose.	Extended in the final index. Foon—continued. Mutton— Leg. Forequarter. Chops, Loin. Chops, Leg. Lamb— Leg.* Forequarter.* Chops, Loin.* Chops, Loin.* Chops, Leg.* Pork— Leg. Loin. Chops. CLOTHING AND DRAPERY— Men's— Suit. Overcoat (2 types). Sports Coat.* Sports Trousers.* Pullover. Cardigan.* Pullover (Sleeveless).* Working Trousers (Cotton).
Prunes, Dried.* Green Peas, Canned.* Potatoes. Onions.	Working Trousers (Wool).* Overalls.* Shirt, Ordinary Wear. Shirt, Work (2 types).
Soft Drink, Chocolate Confectionery, and Ice Cream— Soft Drink.* Chocolate Confectionery.* Ice Cream.*	Singlet, Flannel.* Singlet, Wool and Cotton (2 types). Singlet, Athletic (2 types). Underpants, Wool and Cotton (2 types). Underpants, Cotton (2 types). Pyjamas (2 types).
Other (except Meat)— Sugar. Jam. Golden Syrup. Honey.*	Socks (2 types). Hats (2 types). Braces. Handkerchiefs (2 types).
Sandwich Spreads.* Baked Beans.* Spaghetti.* Sardines.* Margarine.* Sago, Seed Tapioca. Sauce, Tomato.* Tea. Cocoa.* Coffee.*	Women's— Costume. Skirt. Cardigan. Twin Set.* Dress, Cotton. Dress, Rayon (2 types). Slip (3 types). Vest, Wool and Rayon (2 types). Vest, Rayon (3 types). Panties, Bloomers, &c. (3 types).
Meat— Beef— Sirloin Roast. Rib Roast. Steak—Rump. Steak—Blade.* Steak—Chuck. Sausages. Silverside. Brisket.	Brassiere (3 types). Nightdress (3 types). Pyjamas. Corsets.* Stockings, Nylon (8 brands). Stockings, Lisle (2 brands). Hat, Felt (2 types). Beret.* Hat, Straw (2 types). Gloves, Fabric (2 types).

CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—continued.	CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—continued.
Women's—continued.	Household Drapery—
Gloves, Nappa.	Blankets, D.B. (2 types).
Umbrella.*	Blankets, S.B. (2 types).
Apron.	Sheets, D.B. Sheets, S.B.
Children's—	Sheeting.*
Boys'—	Pillow Slip (2 types).
Šuit.	Pillow.*
Overcoat.	Towel.
Pants (10-yr. old).	Tea Towel.
Pants (4-yr. old). Pullover.	Rent-
Shirt—	Four and five-roomed tenanted houses.
Sports.	OTHER GROUPS-
Ranger.	Electricity, Gas, and Firewood—
Singlet—	Electricity.
Wool. Cotton Athletic.	Gas.
Stockings—	Firewood.
Golf.	Household Sundries—
Anklet.	Household Utensils—
Pyjamas.	Plate, Dinner.
Cap.	Jug.
Braces.	Pudding Basin. Tumbler.
Girls'—	Saucepan.
Tunic. Overcoat.	Pressure Cooker.*
Blazer.*	Cake Tin.*
Pullover.	Frying Pan.*
Dress.	Boiler.*
Petticoat.	Cutlery—
Singlet—	Knife. Tea Spoon.
Wool and Rayon.	Dessert Spoon.
Rayon. Panties, Bloomers, &c.—	Table Fork.
Fleecy Lined.	Globe, Electric.
Rayon.	Iron, Electric (2 types).
Pyjamas—	Toaster, Electric,*
Winceyette.	Jug, Electric.* Spade.*
Rayon. Socks.	Fork.*
Hat—	Rake.*
Felt.	Hoe.*
Straw.	Lawn Mower.*
	Bucket. Broom—
Piecegoods, &c.—	Millet.
Rayon.*	Hair.
Cotton (2 types).* Woollen.*	Scrubbing Brush.
Fingering Wool.*	Polishing Mop.
	Axe.*
Footwear-	Floor Coverings—
Men's— Working Poots	Carpet.*
Working Boots. Shoes.	Linoleum.* Felt.*
	Other—
Women's—	Matches.*
Shoes, Ordinary	Kerosene.
Shoes, Ordinary.	Steel Wool.*
Children's—	Boot Polish.*
Shoes, Boys'	Starch.*
Gir's' Best. Girls' School.	Cleaner Paste.*
Young Children's.	Soap, Household. Soap, Powder.*
TOURS OFFICE OF 13.	~owp, romacr.

SECTION IV .- continued.

OTHER GROUPS—continued.

Household Sundries—continued.

Other—continued.
Personal Requisites—

Toilet Soap.* Shaving Cream.* Tooth Paste.* Razor Blades.*

Antiseptic.*
Proprietary Medicines, &c.—
Cough Mixture.*

Tonic.*
A.P.C.*
Cascara.*
Ointment.*
Baby Food.*
School Requisites—
Lead Pencil.
Penholder.
Nibs.
Eraser.
Ruler.
Pastels.

Blotting Paper. Exercise Books.

Services-

Hairdressing.* Drycleaning— Men's—

Suit (3 piece).* Suit (2 piece).* Sports Trousers.* Sports Coat.*

Sports Coat
Women's—
Frock.*
Skirt.*
Overcoat.*

OTHER GROUPS—continued.

Service —co tinued.
Shoe Repairs—
Men's.*
Boys'.*
Women's.*

Postage.*
Telegram.*
Telephone—
Private Pho

Private Phone Call.* Public Phone Call.*

Rental.*

Cinema Admission, Radio Licence, and

Newspapers— Cinema—

Adult Admission. Child's Admission. Radio Licence.

Newspapers-Morning. Evening.

Fares (City and Suburban Train, Tram and Bus)—

Train Fares.

Tram and Bus Fares.

Tobacco and Cigarettes—

Cigarettes— Australian.

Imported.*
Tobacco (Australian)—

Cigarette. Pipe.

Cigarette Papers.

SECTION V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) at 31st December, 1953.

NOTE.—These rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations or Agreements which were in force at 31st December, 1953. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreements which were in force at 31st December, 1953. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say) 260s. 0d., to 280s. 0d., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 261s. 6d. and 276s, 6d., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates. Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are 40. (See footnote below.) Rates for some occupations have been revised and are not necessarily comparable with those quoted in previous issues.

GROUP I .- WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER VARDS

	GR	JUP 1,WO(DD, FURNITUR	E, SAWMILLS	AND TIMBER	R YARDS.	
Industry and Occup	ation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Coopers		8. d. 295 0	8. d. 305 0	8. d. 277 0	8. d. 298 o	8. d. 310 I	8. d.
Furniture— Cabinetmakers Carpet Planners Chairmakers French Polishers Upholsterers Woodcarvers Wood Machinists		293 0 293 0 293 0 293 0 293 0 293 0 293 0	285 0 285 0 285 0 285 0 285 0 285 0 265/ to 285/	265 0 265 0 265 0 265 0 265 0 265 0	281 0 281 0 281 0 281 0 281 0 281 0 261/ to 281/	298 0 291 6 298 0 296 6 296 6 296 6 290 0	294 6 292 0 294 6 292 0 292 0 294 6 272/ to 292/
Mattress Making—W Finishers Makers	ire	285 6 285/6 & 288/	265 o 285 o	258 7 258 7	261 O 281 O	270 6 290 0	272 0 292 0
Picture Framing— Stainers Joiners Mount Cutters Sawmilling and Tir Yards—	nber	277 O 277 O 277 O	275 0 265 0 265 0	258 o 258 o 258 o	271 0 261 0 261 0	} 276 6{	282 0 272 0 272 0
Box and Casemake Labourers Machinists—	ers 	273 O 257 O	265 O 249 O	238 6 237 6	261 O 245 O	264 6 251 6	272 0 256 0
Box Printing Boults Carver Nailing Planing	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	261 6 289 6 265 0 274/6 &	253 6 281 6 257 0 266/6 &	238 6 239/6 to	249 6 277 6 253 0 262/6 &	 268/6 to	260 6 288 6 264 0 273/6 &
Shaping		289/6 289 6	281/6 281 6	260/ 252/6 & 260/	277/6 277 6	291/6 296 6	288/6 288 6
Ordermen Saw Doctors Sawyers—		276 6 308 0	268 6 300 0	245 0 269 8	264 6 296 0	276 6 312 6	275 6 307 0
Band or jig Circular		274/ to 295/ 275/ &	266/ to 287/ 267/ &	267/6	262/ to 283/	276/6 & 289/6	273/ to 294/
Stackers		287/6 280/ & 267/	279/6		263/ & 275/6 248/ & 255/		274/ & 286/6 259/ & 266/
Wood Turners		289 6	281 6	246 10	277 6	262/6	288 6

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

ndustry and Occupatio	n.	Sydn	ey.	Melb	ourne.	Brisb	ane.	Adela	aide.	Perth.	Hobart.
gricultural Implements		8.	d.		s. d.	8.	d.	8	. d.	8. d.	s. d.
A an arma la Lama		275	0	259/	\$ 263/	250	0	255/ &	259/	262/6 & 268/6	
		296	6	26.	4 0	271	6	260	0	200/0	
		271/ to			0 0	246/ to				301 6	
Fitters		275/ &	295/	265/to	272/	250/ &	270/	261/to	268/	274/6 &	
Labourers-Unskilled		0.50								277/6	
Machinists—Metal .		252		24	1 0	227	0	240	0	246 6	
macininsts—metal .	.	271/ to	295/	203/ 0	0 287/	240/ to	270/	259/ to	283/	276/6 to	
Painters-Brush .	.	266	0	258						301/6	
Cl	- 1	267	0			241		254		263 6	
Do 44 common o 1			-	259		242	0	255		265 6	
Sheet Metal Worker			0	300		283		296		318 6	
oneet metal worker	8	280/ &	295/	272/ 0	287/	255/ &	270/	268/ &	283/	285/6 &	
Strikers		0661 8-	-60/	0/	/	, ,	,	, ,		301/6	
Strikers	.	266/ &	208/	258/ 6	200/	24I/ &	243/	254/ &	256/	270 6	

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 34 hours. fortnight. (2) 36 hours. (3) 37½ hours. (4) 38 hours. hours. (7) 44 hours. (8) 60 hours. (9) 35 (5) 76 hours per (6) 39 hours. (9) 35 to 40 hours. (10) 48 hours.

Section V.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Pallan Making	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boiler Making— Boilermakers	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	301 6	294 0
Structural Steel Trades- men	295 0	287 0		283 0	301 6	294 0
Cycles and Motor Cycles—	~95					
Assemblers	262 6	266/6 &	254/ &	263/&	269/6 &	275/ &
Frame Builders	273 0	274/ 274/ &	269/6	275/6 272/ & 287/	271/6 285/6 &	289/6 289 6
Repairers	273 0	275/3 274/ &	269 6	272/ & 287/	296/6 285/6 &	289 6
Turners (Cycle)		275/3 289 0			296/6 301 6	294 0
Electrical Installation— Cable Jointers	301 0	282/6 &	274 0	278/6 & 281/6	309 6	289/6 & 292/6
Electrical Fitters	301 0	285/6 287 0	276 9	283 0	301 6	294 0
Electrical Mechanics	301 0	287 0 260/6 &	274 O 247 II	283 0 256/6 &	301 6	294 0 267/6 &
Patrolmen		275/	247 II	271/		282/
Linesmen	295 0	275 0	274 0	271 0	290/6 & 295/6	282 0
Other Adults	272 0	244 0	240 0	240 0	246 6	251 0
Electrical Supply—	0.12	201	276 9	283 0	301 6	294 0
Armature Winders Cable Jointers	342 O 346 O	304 0 284/6 &	276 9 274 0	278/6 &	309 6	289/6 &
Instrument Makers	257 0	287/6 319 6	276 9	281/6 298 6	312 6	309 6
Linesmen	357 o 318/ & 330/	277/ to 289/	274 0	271 0	290/6 & 295/6	309 6 282/ to 29
Meter Testers	338 o	277/ to 285/6	274 0	263/ & 270/	279/6 & 286/6	274/ & 28
Patrolmen—Night	363 o	262/6 & 277/	256 0	256 6		282 0
Shift Electricians	362 0	304 0	290 9	283 0		294 0
Switchboard Atten-		290 6	240 0	269 6		280 6
Labourers	293 0	254 0	240 0	240 0	246 6	251 0
Electrical Trades—		.0		283 0	301 6	204 0
Electrical Fitters Electrical Mechanics	295 O 295 O	287 O 287 O	276 9 274 0	283 0 283 0	301 6	294 0 294 0
Radio Tradesmen	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	301 6	294 0
Electroplating—	265/ to 205/	257/ to 287/	274 0	253/ to 283/	272/6 to	264/ to 29
Platers				261 0	301/6 278 6	281 0
Polishers	273 0	274 6	252/ & 274/	201 0	2/0 0	201 0
Engineering— Blacksmiths	296 6	288 6	278 6	284 6	301 6	295 6
Borers and Slotters	280/ & 295/	272/ & 287/	274 0	268/ & 283/	285/6 & 301/6	279/ & 29
Brassfinishers	280/ & 295/		274 0	268/ & 283/	301 6	279/ & 29
Coppersmiths Drillers—Radial	296 6 267/ &	288 6 259/ &	275 6 250 0	284 6 255/ &	301 6 269/6 &	295 6 266/ &
	290/6	282/6		278/6	296/6 301 6	289/6 294 0
Fitters Millers	295 0 280/ & 295/	287 0 272/ & 287/	274 0 274 0	283 0 268/ & 283/	285/6 &	279/ & 29
Patternmakers	308 0	300 0	287 0	296 0	301/6 318 6	307 0
Planers— Rail and Plate Edge		272/ & 287/		268/ & 283/	285/6 &	279/ & 29
Other		272/ & 287/		268/ & 283/	301/6 285/6 &	279/ & 29
Shapers		272/ & 287/		268/ & 283/	301/6 285/6 &	279/ & 29
_		287 0	274 0	283 0	301/6 301 6	294 0
	295 0	20/ 0	2/4			
Foundry— Coremakers—Machine	271/ to 282/	263/ to 274/	274 0	259/ to 270/	270/6 to 285/6	270/ to 28
,, Jobbing	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	301 6	294 0
Dressers	271/ to 281	263/ to 273/	249 6	259/ to 269/	272/6 & 275/6	270/ to 28
Furnacemen	277/ to 280	269/ to 272/	251/to 269/6	265/ to 268/	277/6 to 281/6	276/ to 27
Moulders-Machine	271/ to 282	263/ to 274/	261 0	259/ to 270/	270/6 to	270/ to 28
	295 0	287 0	274 0	283 0	285/6 301 6	204 0

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation	. Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Ironworking Assistants— Boilermakers' Assis		s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.
tants Fitters' Assistants Furnacemen's Assis	266 o	258 0 258 0	245 0 245 0	254 0 254 0	270 6 270 6	265 o 265 o
tants Moulders' Assistants Strikers	266 o	258 0 258 0 258/ & 260/	237 10 246 6 245 0	254 0 254 0 254/ & 256/	269 6 270 6 270 6	265 0 265 0 265/ & 267/
Sheet Metal Working— Canister Makers Japanners—	1	261 0	248 0	257 0	272 6	268 0
Coating or Brushwork Ornamental Solderers Sheet Metal Workers	265 0 280 0 265/ & 260	257 0 272 0 257/ & 261/	259 0 259 0	253 0 268 0 253/ & 257/	263 6 263 6 265 5	264 0 279 0 264/ & 268,
1st Class	295 0 280 0	287 0 272 0	274 0 259 0	283 o 268 o	301 6 285 6	294 0 279 0
Nailmaking— Case Wirers Labourers Setters Up	264 0 264 0 282 0	246 0 246 0 263 0				251 0 251 0 270 0
Wire Working— Journeymen	263 o	266 o	235 0		257 0	2/0 0

GROUP III.-FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

				,		
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated Water and	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bottlers Drivers (Motor, 3-ton) Packers Wirers	263 0 280 6 260 0 260 0	255 0 272 6 252 0 252 0	238 0 258 0 235 0 235 0	258 0 268 6 255 0 255 0	261 6 284 0 255 0 255 0	262 a 279 6 259 o 259 o
Baking (Bread)— Board Hands Carters (One Horse) Doughmen	303 0 283 0 315/6 & 318/6	4304 2 279 0 4310 10	249 0 279 6	288 6 283 0 298 6	309 6 267 6 314 6	310 0 265 6 310 0
Ovenmen	311 6 308 0	⁴ 304 2 ⁴ 315 0	277 o 279 6	288 6 293 6	309 6 314 6	310 o
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers	249 0 275 6 264/ & 268/	254 0 276 0 275 0	236 6 247 0 247 0	244 0 261 0 259 0	249 6 271 6 274 6	246 o 291 o 297 o
Brewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen Drivers (Motor, 3-ton) Towermen	277 0 277 0 277/ & 282/ 291 0 282 0	27I 0 27I 0 276 0 290 9 276 0	243 0 243 0 253 0 262 0 243 0	28I 0 28I 0 293 0 297 0 293 0	279 6 279 6 284 6 289 6 284 6	280 0 280 0 280 0 285 0 288 0
Butchering (Carcass)— Chilling Room Hands	269/ to 274/	330 6	293 5	292/9 &	274 0	328 0
Labourers (Beef) (Mutton) Scalders Slaughtermen (Beef) (Mutton)	273 0 265 0 353 0	293 6 293 6 304 0 356 3 356 3	277 10 288 11 294 2 (a) (a)	299/9 292 9 292 9 367 0 367 0 367 0	262 6 262 6 262 6 291 6	305 6 305 6 309 0 361 0 361 0

⁽a) Piece-work rates.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Butchering (Retail)— Carters (Cash Cutting) ,, (One Horse) General Butchers Shopmen Smallgoodsmen	8. d. 295 0 278 0 298 0 298 0 303 0	s. d. 287 0 258 6 290 0 290 0 295 0	s. d. 270 0 253 0 273 0 273 0 273 0 278 0	8. d. 283 0 266 0 286 0 286 0 291 0	8. d. 285 0 259 6 285 0 285 0 285 0	8. d. 294 0 265 6 297 0 297 0 302 0
Cold Storage and Ice— Chamber Hands Pullers and Stackers	277/ & 288/ 282 6	330 6 308 6	238 6 24I 9	263 o 263 o	274 0 271 6	295 9
Confectionery— Confectioners, Grade I. Storemen	285 O 261 O	277 O 267 O	244 6 237 0	269 o 257 o	278 6 274 0	284 0 268 0
Ham and Bacon Curing— Curers—First Hand Cutters Up—First Hand Ham Baggers	308 0 288 0 278 0	323 0 323 0 295 6 295/6 to	293 7 287 2 278 6 278 6	311 6 311 6 284 0 284/ to 296/	29I 6 282 6	330 0 330 9 302 6 302 6
Rollers and Trimmers	288 o	307/6 307 6	272 0	296 0	270/&	314 6
Scalders Slaughtermen Smallgoodsmen—First	318 o	307 6 323 0	283 6 295 II	296 0 3II 6	282/6 282 6 291 6	314 6 361 0
Hand Smokers—First Hand	298 0 288 0	314 3 307 6	293 7 284 5	302 9 296 0	291 6	321 0 314 6
Jam Making and Pre- serving— Adult Males Solderers	258 o 267 o	258 o 267 o	239 6	258 o 267 o	258 6 262 6	258 o 267 o
Malting— Maltsters	279 0	276 o	243 0	293 0	279 6	285 0
Milling—Condiments— Grinders Mixers or Blenders Stone Dressers	295 6 295 6 295 6	269 0 269 0 279 6	233 6		269 O	
Milling—Flour— Millers—Head	320 0	320 0	282 O	320 0	320 0	310/9 & 325/
" Shift	295/ to 320/	295/ to 320/	267/ to 276/	295/ to 320/	295/ to 320/	301/3 to
Packermen Purifiermen Silksmen Storemen—Head	280 0 283 0 283 0 285/ & 290/	280 0 283 0 283 0 285/ & 290/	252 6 252 6 252 6 252/6 &	280 0 283 0 283 0 285/ & 290/	280 0 283 0 283 0 285/ & 290/	284 9 274 0 279 9 283 6
Topmen Truckers and Others	283 O 263 O	283 0 283 0	258/ 255 0 250 0	283 O 283 O	283 0 283 0	279 9 274 0
Milling—Oatmeal— Kilnmen	273 0	264 6				374/ & 378/3
Millers—Head	295 6	279 6				310 9
Pastrycooking— Carters	268 6 289 6	258 6 296 0	244 0 257/6 & 265/	254 6 288 6	270 0 281/ & 287/6	265 6 300 0

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, TEXTILES, ETC.

Industry and Occup	oation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bootmaking— Bootmakers		s. d. 280 0	8. d. 280 o	8. d. 280 0	8. d. 280 0	8. d. 272 0	s. d.
Tailoring—Order— Cutters Pressers Tailors Trimmers	• •	368 0 283 0 290 0 283 0	319 0 283 0 290 0 283 0	319 0 283 0 290 0 283 0	319 0 283 0 290 0 283 0	319 0 283 0 290 0 283 0	319 0 283 0 290 0 283 0

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, TEXTILES, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney	Melbourn	e. Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Talloring—Ready-made- Cutters Folders Machinists Pressers	294 0 264 0 283 0 283 0	294 0 264 0 283 0 283 0	294 0 264 0 283 0	8. d. 294 0 264 0 283 0 283 0	8. d. 294 0 264 0 283 0 283 0	8. d. 294 0 264 0 283 0 283 0
Tailors Trimmers	283		7500	290 0 283 0	290 0 283 0	290 0 283 0
Mills— Carders Dyehousemen .	265 0	270 0	245 0	258 o 263 o	265 o 270 o	265 0 270 0
Labourers—General . Pattern Weavers . Scourers (Wool) .	276	276 o	1	234 0 273 0 263 & 270/6	24I 0 276 0 270/ & 277/6	24I 0 276 0 270/&
Spinners Loom Tuners .	265 0	265 0	240/ & 247/ 8/238/ to 265/	258 0	265 0	277/6 265 0 258/ to 288/

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bookbinding— Bookbinders Finishers Marblers Paper Rulers	8. d. 301 0 301 0 301 0 301 0	8. d. 293 0 293 0 293 0 293 0	8. d. 276 o 276 o 276 o 276 o	s. d. 289 0 289 0 289 0 289 0	s. d. 294 0 294 0 294 0 294 0	s. d. 300 0 300 0 300 0
Engraving (Photo)—(a) Engravers	303 0 307 6 303 0 307 6 303 0	295 0 299 6 295 0 299 6 295/ to	278 0 282 6 278 0 282 6 278 0	291 0 295 6 291 0 295 6 291 0	306 6 306 6 301 6 306 6 301 6	302 0 306 6 302 0 306 6
Routers	301 0	299/6 293 0	276 0	289 0	292 6	300 0
Printers Rotary Machinists Stone Polishers Printing (Daily Newspapers)—	301 0 301 0 271 0	293 0 293 0 263 0	276 0 276 0 246 0	289 0 289 0 259 0	294 0 294 0 264 0	300 0 300 0 270
Compositors (Machine) Day Work	377/6 to 382/6	4372 6	333/6 & 345/	343 0	² 343 7	354 0
Night Work	397/6 to 402/6	⁴ 397 6	343/6 & 365/	368 o	¹ 358 7	379 0
Linotype Attendants— Day Work	321/6 to	322/6 &	292/ & 296/	310 0	⁴ 295 II	321 0
Night Work	326/6 341/6 to 346/6	327/6 4347/6 & 352/6	302/ & 316/	335 0	² 310 II	346 o
Linotype Operators— Day Work	377/6 to 382/6	4372 6	317/ & 328/6	323 0	² 343 7	334 0
Night Work	397/6 to 402/6	⁴ 397 6	327/ & 327/ & 348/6	348 o	¹ 358 7	359 0
Machinists (First Hand)— Day Work	341/6 to	357 6	325/6 &	227 0	4	0
Night Work	347/6 361/6 to	4382 6	337/ 335/6 &	337 ° 362 ° 0	4330 IO 2345 IO	348 o
Publishing Hands— Day Work	367/6 316/6 to	309/ &	357/ 292/ & 296/	304 0	4298 2	
Night Work	321/6 336/6 to	311/6 4334/ &	302/ & 316/	329 0	2313 2	315 0
Readers— Day Work	341/6 349/6 &	336/6 358 o	317/ &	334 0	4330 IO	345 0
Night Work	352/ 369/6 &	⁴ 383 o	328/6 327/ &	359 0	² 345 10	370 0
Readers' Assistants— Day Work	372/ 316/6 to	330 6	348/6 292/ &	301 0	4295 II	312 0
Night Work	321/6 336/6 to	4355 6	303/6 302/ &	326 0	2310 11	337 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—	341/6		323/6			
Day Work	341/6 to 350/	^{,6} 353 O	312/ & 323/6	320 0	¹ 319 o	331 0
Night Work	361/6 to	4378 o	322/ & 343/6	345 0	¹ 334 0	356 0

(a) Other than in newspaper offices.

Section V.—continued.

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing (Job Offices)— Compositors Electrotypers General Hands Linotype Operators Machinists Monotype Operators Monotype Casting Machinists Readers Stereotypers	8. d. 301/t0 311/6 301 0 259 0 311 6 301 0 311 6 301 0 301 0	s. d. 293/t0 303/6 293 0 251 0 303 6 293 0 303 6	8. d. 276/ to 286/6 276 o 234 o 286 6 276 o 286 6 276 o 279 6 276 o	s. d. 289/to 299/6 289 o 247 o 299 6 289 o 299 6 289 o 292 6 289 o	8. d. 294/to 304/6 294 0 252 0 304 6 294 0 297 6 294 0	s. d. 300/to 310/6 300 0 258 0 310 6 300 0 310 6

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Brickmaking— Burners Drivers, Motor (5 tons)	s. d. 273/ & 279/ 288 0	8. d. 278 o 277 o	8. d. 240 0 262 0	8. d. 267 6 273 0	8. d. 273 6 288 6	8. d. 282 9 284 0
Drawers Labourers	295 6 270 0	277/6 to 290/ 267 o	237 6	272 6 255 0	276 6 265 6	282 9
Machinemen	289 6 277/6 & 292/6	274 6 270/ & 274/6	237 6 237 6	266 o 273/6 & 276/6	265 6 265 6	280 0
Pitmen	290 0	292/6 & 298/6	234 6	280 0	265 6	280 0
Setters	295 6	277/6 & 290/	236 0	272 6	276 6	285/6 & 290/6
Wheelers	287 0.	272 0	234 6	261 0	276 6	280 0
Brushmaking— Bass Broom Drawers Finishers Machinists—Boring Paint Brush Makers	280 6 280 6 260 6 288 0	277 0 277 0 262 0 283 3	(a) (a) (a) (a)	276 0 276 0 276 0 276 0	272 6 272 6 272 6	
Candle Making— Acidifiers	 267 0 279 3 279 3 284 6	273 6 257 0 273 6 267 0 273 6		269 6 	257 6 269 0 267 6	
Cardboard Box Making— Guillotine and other Cutters Other Adults	274/6 to 286/6 259 0	266/6 to 278/6 251 0	253/6 & 260/6 238 0	262/6 to 274/6 247 0	267/6 to 279/6 252 0	273/6 to 285/6 258 0
Vehicle Building— Bodymakers, 1st Class Labourers	295 0 246 0 268/6 to	287 o 238 o 260/6 to	274 0 233 6 268 6	283 o 234 o 256/6 to	301 6 246 6 296 6	294 0 245 0 267/6 to
Smiths Trimmers Wheelmaking Machin- ists Wheelwrights	289/6 296 6 280/ & 289/6 295 0	281/6 288 6 272/ & 281/6 287 0 287 0	275 6 268 6 268 6 268 6	277/6 284 6 268/ & 277/6 283 0 283 0	301 6 296 0 296 6 296 6	288/6 295 6 279/ & 288/6 294 0
Fellmongering— Bate Hands Green Hands	268 o 268 o	26I 0 26I 0	245 0 245 0	257 O 257 O	261 0 261/6 &	264 0 264 0
Limepit Men Machinists	268 o 268/to 276/6	261 0 261/to 269/6	245 0 245/ to 253/6	257 0 257/ to 265/6	265/3 261 6 261/6 to 265/3	264 0 264/ to 272/6
Soakhole Men Wool Sorters	27I 0 286/6 & 306/6	264 0 279/6 & 299/6	248 0 263/6 & 283/6	260 0 275/6 & 295/6	265 3 277 9	267 0 282/6 & 302/6

⁽a) Piece-work rates.

GROUP VI.-OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

ndustry and Occupa	tion.	Sydne	ey.	Melbourne.	Brisbane,	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart
		8.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. 0
Gas Making and Supp				1		1		
Coke Trimmers		271	0	258 0		255 0	263 6	263
Gas Fitters		313	0	294 6	281 0	292 0	302 6	294
Labourers		258	0	252 0	238 0	245 0	263 6	257
Mainlayers		281	0	269 0	256 6	269 0	283 6	274
Metermakers		293	0	287 0	274 0	287 0	296/6 &	291
							301/6	
Meter Testers		272/ &	284/	28I O	252 0	272 0	304 6	277
Service Layers		287	0	275 0	256 0	269 0	283 6	280
Stokers		282	0	270/ & 275/	265 O	270 0	285 6	275/ & 2
lassfounding								3 57
Furnacemen		284	6	270/6 to	253/6 to	266/6 to	271/6 to	277/6 t
				285/6	268/6	281/6	286/6	292/6
Labourers		256	0	254 0	237 0	250 0	255 0	261
Lehr Attendants		266	0	262 0	245 0	258 0	263 0	260
Sorters		267	0	259/6 &	242/6 &	255/6 &	260/6 &	266/6
				266/	249/	262/	267/	273/
lass Working and GI	azing				9		//	2/3/
Bevellers		300	6	285 0	269 6	281 0	288 0	292
Cutters and Glazie	rs	293	0	285 0	269 6	281 0	283/6 &	292
		- 55				201	289/6	292
Lead Light Glazier	3	293	0	285 o	280 0	281 0	288 0	202
Silverers		300	6	285 0	269 6	281 0	288 0	292
		300		203	209 0	201 0	200.0	292
ewellery, Clock	and							4
Watchmaking-	anu							5
Chainmakers		202	0	289 0	246 6	1 282 5		
Engravers		293 301	0	285 0	246/6 &	283 6 285 6	294 0	
Imgravers	• •	301	U	205 0		285 6	294 0	
Mounters		246/+0	201/	271/40 2021	252/			
mounters		270/ 10	301/	274/ to 302/	246/1 &	291 6	294 0	
Setters		/ 8-	/	10 8-	252/			į.
setters		293/ &	301/	279/6 &		291 6	294 0	
Watch and Cl	0.01=			302/				
	ock-	0						
makers and Repa	irers	308	0	266/ & 291/	259 6	289 0	296 6	277/ & 3
Innamu. Markin	and .							
lasonry-Marble	and							
Stone-								
Carvers		335	4	304 9	285 8	305 0	298 6	
Machinists—								
Carborundum		322	0	274/6 &	279 0	265/6 &	271 6	
0.11				285/6		276/		
Other		322	0	274/6 &	279 0	265/6 &	269 6	
3.5				285/6		276/		
Masons		322	0	293 6	279 0	284 0	298 6	287
aper Bag Making-								
Guillotine Cutters		281		273 6	256 6	269 6	274 6	280 1
Machinists		281/6		273/6 &	256/6 &	269/6 &	274/6 &	280/6
		289,	/	281/	264/	277/	282/	288/
aper Making—					(a)	(a)		2007
Beatermen		333	0	323/ & 325/		327 0		338
Breakermen		295	6	287 6		283 6		330
Guillotine Men		299	6	291 6		1		298
Machinemen		345	6	331/6 &	237 6	342 0		338/6 t
		2		346/	57	3,1		369/
Ragboilermen		294	6	285 0				309/
Other Adults		280	0	272 0	234 6	270 0		271
otteries—General—					JT -	-,0		~/1
Burners-Head		276	0	268 o	248 6	260/6 &	271 6	278
		-, -			- 75	263/6	2/1 0	4/0 1
Hollow-ware Press	ers	289	9	261 0	240 0	253 0		288 (
Sanitary Pressers		289		262 0	240 0	253 0	260/ & 268/	288
Throwers-ist Clas	38	290/9		256/ to 270/	251 0	272/ & 287/	200/ 00 200/	
		294/		3-, -0 2/3/	~5* 0	1-12/ 30 20//		291
otteries—Pipemakin	0	~94/						
Burners—Head		279	0	268 o	247 6	272 6	271. 5	0
Drawers				259 0	1.4	272 6 262 6	274 0	278
Moulders		283	6				270 6	
Mould Makers		203	0	270 0	240 0	272 6	273 0	275
		280	6		240 0	-60/6 0	270 6	
Setters	• •	200	0	265 0	236 0	268/6 &	270 6	278
uarmina						272/6		
uarrying— Borers—Hand				-		-		
	10	-00 /		. 0				
Machine		288/11		282 0	237 2			271
D		294/				1		
Dressers		304	2	292 6	240 10			
Facemen		293	6	286 6				271
Hammermen		288	II	297 6	237 2	274 0	260 o	271
		295	4	289 0	232/7 &	267 6	268 6	277
Crusher Feeders		495						
		295	7	209	236/8	20/	200	-//

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Rubber Working— Calendar Hands Cycle Tyre Makers Dough Mixers Hosemakers Mechanical Lathe	260 O 260 O	270/ & 275/ 252 0 252 0 254/ to 261/	246 0 248 0 239 6 239 6	268 6 252 6	271/ & 276/ 253 0 253 0 255/ to 262/	270 6
Hands	262/ & 266/6	254/ & 258/6	239 6	254 6	255/ & 259/6	
Mill Hands Spreaders	260/ to 269/ 263/ & 269/	252/ to 261/ 255/ & 261/	239 6 239/6 & 242/	264 0	253/ to 2 62/ 256/ & 262/	
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers	262/ & 274/	254/ & 266/	235/ & 239/6		255/ & 257/	
Tyre Moulders	260/ & 266/6	252/ & 258/6	248 0		253/ & 259/6	270 6
Leather and Canvas Work—						
Canvas Workers Leather Workers	277 0 283 0	269 0 275 0	252 0 258 0	265 0 271 0	282 6 282 6	276 0 282 0
Sailmaking— Sailmakers	283 0	275 0	258 0	271 0		282 0
hipbuilding(a)— Carpenters and Joiners Dockers Painters Shipwrights	313 0 259/ to 274/ 259/ to 274/ 296 6	313 0 259/ to 274/ 259/ to 274/ 296 6	313 0 259/ to 274/ 259/ to 274/ 296 6	313 0 259/ to 274/ 259/ to 274/ 296 6	313 0 259/ to 274/ 259/ to 274/ 296 6	313 0 259/ to 27 259/ to 27 296 6
oap Making— General Hands Mixers	267 o 274/ to 279/3	257 o 262/ to 267/	240 6	253 0 260/ & 263/	257 6 265 0	253 0 253 0
Soap Makers	305 6	274 6]	270 6	262 0	273 0
Fanning and Currying— Beamsmen	290 6 306 6	282 6 298 6	265 6 281 6	278 6 294 6	283 6 299 6	289 6 305 6
Japanners or Enam- ellers Limemen Machinists—	290 0 288 6	282 0 280 6	265 0 263 6	278 0 276 6	283 o 281 6	289 0 287 6
Fleshing	295. 6 281. 6 297/6 to 304/6	287 6 273 6 289/6 to 296/6	270 6 256 6 272/6 to 279/6	283 6 269 6 285/6 to 292/6	288 6 274 6 290/6 to 297/6	294 6 280 6 296/6 to 303/6
Unhairing Rollers and Strikers	290 6 289/ & 291/6	282 6 281/ & 283/6	265 6 264/ & 266/6	278 6 277/ & 279/6	283 6 282/ & 284/6	289 6 288/ & 290/6
Tablemen Tent and Tarpaulin	285/6 to 291/6	277/6 to 283/6	260/6 to 266/6	273/6 to 279/6	278/6 to 284/6	284/6 to 290/6
Making— Cutters	277 O 277 O	269 0 269 0	252 0 252 0	265 O 265 O	260 6	276 0 276 0
Machinists	277 0 277 0 277 0	269 0 269 0 269 0	252 0 252 0 252 0	265 0 265 0	260 6 260 6	276 0 276 0

⁽a) Permanent rates.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building(a)— Bricklayers—	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sewer and Tunnel Surface Builders' Labourers Carpenters Lathers Metal Cellers Masons Painters, Paperhangers Signwriters	346 8 333 4 295 10 338 4 338 4 322 0 321 8 334 2	334 2 323 4 282 6 322 6 322 6 315 0 320 0	293 0 285 6 264 6 289 6 286 6 289 6 279 0 285 6 287 0	321 8 316 8 277 6 318 4 318 4 316 8 305 10	340 5 327 I 276 6 330 I 328 7 330 I 325 I 326 4	345 4 345 4 259 2 348 4 345 4 345 4 345 4

⁽a) Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for leave, holidays, following the job, etc.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building(a)—continued. Plasterers— Sewer or Tunnel Surface Plumbers, Gasfitters Slaters Tilers (Roof) Tuckpointers	8. d. 344 2 330 10 330 9 330 0 330 0 333 4	8. d. 320 6 323 4 323 4 323 4 323 4 323 4	s. d. 294/ & 297/9 286 6 286 6 285 6 285 6 285 6	s. d. 323 4 318 4 291 0 284 6 316 8	s. d. 341 11 328 7 329 7 292 6 292 6	s. d. 345 4 345 4 325 0 345 4
Water Supply and Sewerage— Concrete Workers Labourers Miners—Sewer Pipe-jointers and Setters	289/II to 299/I 283/9 to 294/6 295/Io to 314/9 294/6 & 299/9	267/ & 274/6 274/6 262 0 272/ & 277/	242/to 258/6 233/to 245/11 258/6 & 263/6	249/ & 252/ 23I O 259 O 252/ to 264/	258/6 to 270/6 252 6 260/ to 276/6 270/6 & 281/6	266/ & 269/ 257 0 266/ & 278/ 269 0

(a) See note at foot of previous page.

GROUP VIII .- MINING.

Industry and Occupation	n. N.S	.W.	Victori	a.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Real minima	8	. d.	8. (d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.
Coal-mining— Blacksmiths	. 30	3	297	6	276/3 to		318 10	297 10
Bracemen	. 29%	7 I	280	6	292/3 272/1 to 288/1			282 5
Deputies	305		299 314 I	0	280/ to 296/ 315/8 to 331/8		³35I 5	287 0 321 6
Engine Drivers— Locomotive .	. 293/				274/ to 289/			292/4 &
Stationary .	. 285/	5 to	289/1		268/ to		8292/9 &	326/ 284/5 to
Winding		0	319		302/ to 323/		^{298/3} ⁸ 326 8	299/ 33I 0
Labourers— Surface	. 282	6	277/7 t		258/I to		⁸ 278 2	282 5
Underground .	. 285	5	284/3 277/7 t 285/1	to	274/I 258/I to 274/I		8287 11	282 5
Miners— Machine	. (a)304,		(b)		301/3 to		*303/7 to	304 I
Manual—Dry Worl	(a) 304		(a)290	6	317/3 (a)279/7 to 295/7		338/10 8303 7	
Platmen or Banksme	n 282/		294	3	293/7			
Shiftmen— Dry Work .		7	294	3	279/7 to	,.	³3°3 7	296 2
Wet Work .	. 317	ı	306	9	295/7 292/1 to 308/1			308 8
Shotfirers	335/		308	0	308/7 to 324/7		³328 6	299 I
Timbermen		7	294	3	279/7 to 295/7		*303 7	296 2
Weighmen . Wheelers			29I 285/II 295/6	&	304 0 261/6 to 277/6	::	³ 313 5 ⁸ 291 2	29I 2 282 5
Gold and Other Minin (except Coal)—	9	, ,					(c)	
Battery Feeders . Bracemen			248/ & 2 258/ & 2		238 4 243/10 & 249/6	264 o 257 o	296 8 3301 8	259/ to 270, 269/ to 280,

⁽a) Piece-work rates normally operate for these occupations but minimum weekly wage rates are as shown. (b) Piece-work rates. (c) Excludes district allowances.

GROUP VIII.-MINING-continued.

Industry and Occu	pation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gold and Other (except Coal)	-contd.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Engine Drivers— Stationary		255/ to 291/	268/ to- 282/6	231/ to 288/		(a) 307/11 to 317/1	
Winding and	Loco.	261/ to 300/	287/6 to 296/6	276/ to 281/	260 O	320/ to 358/4	271/ to 282/
Firemen		250/6 to 267/	263/ to 271/	259 0		298/4 to 307/I	
Labourers, ground Miners—	Under-	.,	253/ to 266/	238 4	254 0	3292 II	264/ to 275/
Machine		286/ to 301/	264/ to 297/	243/10 & 252/		307/II to 319/2	275/ to 306/
Manual— Dry Work		283/ to 292/	272/ to 291/	243 10	266/ & 271/	3301/8 to 311/8	283/ to 300/
Wet Work		290/6 to 299/6	284/6 to 303/6	251 4	273/6 & 278/6	3310/8 to 320/8	295/6 to 312/6
Platmen Shaft Sinkers—			258/ to 271/	243 10	259 0	3301 8	269/ to 280/
Dry Work		286/ to 298/	278/ to 297/	243 10	271 0	3311/8 to 319/2	289/ to 306/
Wet Work		293/6 to	290/6 to	251 4	278 6	3320/8 to	301/6 to
Timbermen		305/6 284/ to 295/	309/6 275/ to 293/	252 O	267/ & 272/	328/2 3311/8 to 319/2	318/6 286/ to 302/

(a) Excludes district allowances.

GROUP IX .- RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Engine Drivers (Loco.)- Railmotor	292/ to 312/6	287/ to 307/6	306 I	280/ to 300/6	296/6 to 330/6	290/ to 310/6
Steam, Diesel Electric or Electric	317/ & 326/	312/ & 321/	306 г	305/ & 314/	296/6 to 330/6	315/ & 324/
Express, Mail or Passenger Shunting Engine	335 ° 292/ & 298/6	330 0 281/ & 287/6	306 I 281/5 & 289/I	323 0 274/ & 280/6	339 6 290/6 & 297/	333 0 284/ & 290/6
Firemen— Ordinary	278/ & 282/	273/ & 277/	262 0	266/ & 270/	270/6 to 289/6	276/ & 280/
Express, Mail or Passenger		280 0 255/ to 264/	262 O 255 IO	273 o 248/ to 257/	289 6 264/6 to 273/6	283 o 258/ to 267
Guards— 1st Class	288/ to 296/ 284 o	296 6 279/ to 290/6	291 9 284 10	287 6 278/6 & 284/	296 6 290 6	280/to
3rd Class, etc Porters	259/ to 265/		273 0 241/10 & 245/9	269/ & 272/ 247/ & 259/	284 6 246/6 to 268/	257/ to 283
Shunters— Head	⁵ 314/ to 326/		270/5 to 283/3		284/6 to	
Leading	⁵ 290/6 to 305/ ⁵ 271/to	⁵ 287/6 to 298/ ⁵ 268/ to	257 7	279/ & 282/		288/6 & 291/6
Ordinary	281/	277/6	254 7	272 0	275/6 & 278/6	269/ & 272
Special	⁵ 320 0	⁵ 312 O	279/4 & 289/2	288/ & 297/		
rst Class	⁵ 317 0	⁵ 301 6 288 6 280 6	277 4 27I 6	281 0 275 0	287 6 278 6	274/ to
3rd Class 4th Class, etc	301 0 272/ to 293/	280 6 270 0	264 6 258 9	267 O 262 O	268 o 263 6	285/

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—continued.

Industry and Occup	ry and Occupation.		Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbnae.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Fŧ
Tramways (Electric)		8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8	. d.	8.	đ.	8.	d
Car Washers Cleaners	OF.	264	0	260	0	236	7	245/ &	248/	254	6	259	
ıst Year		264	0	260	0	235/6		248/ &	250/	258/6 273/		260	6
and Year		270	0	266	0	238/6	5 &	250	0	273/		264	6
3rd Year, etc.		270	0	266	0	242/ &		254/ &	259/	273	6	264/6	
Labourers Track Repairers		258 266/ &		254 263		233 233/	to	246/ & 249/ &			6	269/ 253 263	(
Motormen rst Year		273	0	260	0	245/		250	0	273	6	262	
and Year		273	0	266	0	238/6	8	253			6	266	
3rd Year, etc.	٠.	273	0	266	0		42/ 248/	256/ to	261/	273	6	266/ 270/	
Overhead Linesme Leading	en	307	0	286/ to	304/	289	0	280	0	297/6		303	
Other		293/	6	277	0	274	0	271	0	303/ 288/6	&	294	-0
Pitmen Signalmen Track Cleaners		283 288/ & 255	297/	274 269/ & 260	277/	251/ & 244/ & 232	248/		275/	294/ 273 256/6 270/	6 &	270 259	

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
One Horse Two Horses Drivers of Motor Vehicles—	274 0 279 0	258 6 266 6	248 0 253 0	254 6 262 6	270 O 278 O	265 6 273 6
25 cwt. or less Over 25 cwt. to	276 o(a)	266 6	250 o(a)	262 6	278 o	273 6
3 tons	281/ & 286/ (b)	272 6	254/ & 258/ (b)	268 6	284 0	279 6
Over 3 tons but under 6 tons Motor Driver's Assis-	290/ to 298/	277 0	262/ & 266/	273 0	288 6	284 0
tants	276 o 289 6	249 0 262 0	243 0 243 0	245 0 258 0	260 6 260 6	256 0 269 0
Sanitary Carters (3	273 6	253 0	24I 0 262 6	249 0	264 6	260 0
Lift Attendants— Passenger	347 O 264 O		202 6		299 0	299 6

GROUP XI .- SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working-	8. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	8. đ.	s. d.
Wharf Labourers per hour a	8 10	8 10	8/10 to 9/3	8 10	8 10	8 10
Passenger Vessels—Inter-			£	s. d.		
state b— Bakers per month			51/13/6 to	58/6/o(c)		
Barmen			51/13	3/6(d)		
Butchers ,,			52/10/0 00	57/1/o(c)		
Chief ,,			60/18/6 &	63/1/o(c)		
Second ,,			56/1/0 &	59/18/6(c) 3/6(c)		
Ships			54/18	8/6(e)		
Pantrymen ,,				53/6/o(c) (o(b)		
Scullerymen ,, Stewards—			,	, , ,		
Chief Saloon ,,			64/11/o to	72/11/0(d) 1/0(d)		
Second Saloon			55/11	3/6(d)		
Fore Cabin ,,				6/o(d)		
Bedroom and			57/7/0 to	52/3/6(d)		
Other ,,			51/1/0 00	52/3/0(6)		
All Vessels-Interstate c			/	10 /6		
A.B. Seamen per month Boatswains				8/ 6 8/6		
Donkeymen ,,			56/	8/6		
Firemen ,,			55/	8/ 6 8/6		
Greasers Lamp Trimmers ,,			55/	8/6		
Fuel Trimmers ,,		- 1 (0)	53/	8/6		`
Marine Engineers b e f—		V essels (Stear N.H.P. and			Vessels (Steam ver 100 N.H.	
Chief per month	71,	719/0 to 75/ 67/0/0	19/0	78/	2/0 to 105/1	3/0
Second ,,		67/0/0		67	/o/o to 78/0 /3/o to 70/8	0/0
Third "		63/3/0		59/	11/6 to 66/1	6/0
Fifth and under ",				3,77	58/19/6	- /
		Seagoing	.1.		Seagoing	
Merchant Service b f g—	Under 125	assenger Vess	io,oco tons.		Cargo Vessels tons. Over	
Masters per month	72/14/		53/10/0	66/6/6		1/12/0
Officers—	6.//	5	78/0/0	61/15/	6 9	3/10/0
Conned	64/15/ 61/13/		72/18/0	59/3/€		59/8/o
Third ,,	/5/		67/6/0			64/6/0
4th, 5th and			58/19/6			8/19/6
otn ,,					4	

(a) Rates of wage quoted are for casuals on other than special cargo. (b) Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation valued at £3 11s. per month. (c) Not more than 3 hours per day. (d) Not more than 8 hours per day within a spread of 15 consecutive hours when at sea, between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. in terminal ports and between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. in interminal ports and between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. in thermediate ports. (e) Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. (f) Ordinary lengths of duty in a day at sea or in port or party at sea and partly in port shall be 8 hours. (g) Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are given here.

GROUP XII .- PASTORAL, AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Farming— Harvesters	8. d. ⁷ 373 0 10268 0	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d. ⁷ 259 0 ⁸ 259 0
Feeders (Travelling plant) Feeders (Stationary mill)	283 O	267 6 261 6		250 O	289 6 289 6	8366 o

GROUP XII.—PASTORAL, AGRICULTURAL, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gardening—	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Gardeners	288 o	265 0	236 O	253 0	260 6	266 0
Gardeners' Labourers	278 o	255 0	228 6	245 0	254 6	260 0
Nurserymen Nurserymen's	293 0	262/6 & 27 3/	236 O	214 0	264 6	282 0
Labourers	278 o	246 0	228 6	245 0	254 6	254 0
Pastoral Workers(a)						
Cooks	584 10	584 10	612/1 & 633/	584 10	576 4	584 10
Shearers—						
Hand per 100	157 0	157 0	148 9	157 0	143 0	156 6
Machine ,,	146 0	146 0	148 9	146 0	133 0	145 6
Shed Hands	408 8	408 8	434 2	468 8	431 6	4c8 8
Wool Pressers	441 10	441 10	493 7	441 10	484 0	441 10
Rural Workers-						
Fruit Harvesters	7245/ to	7243/ to	1 1	7241/ to		7250/ &
	254/	246/		246/		251/

⁽a) Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 40 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated. Rates shown are "not found" rates. "Found" rates are 86s. per week less except in Queensland where they are 79s. 8d. per week less.

GROUP XIII .- DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

Note.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.

the state of the s	n.	Sydne	ey.	Melbou	rne.	Brisba	ne.	Adelai	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.
Hairdressing—		8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Hairdressers (Men's)		283/ to	293/	276	0	244/6		284	0	286	6	289	0
Totels-						252							
D		273	0	265	0	248	0	267	0	276	6	270	0
		263	0	255	0	236	0	236	0	251		260	
Chefs		279/ to	313/	271/ to	305/	260/ &	266/			281/6	to	276/ to	310
								300/	6	291/	6		
Cooks—Second		273/		265/		251	0	265/ to	281/	266/	to	270/	to
		295/	6	287/	6					271/	6	292/	6
		273	0	265	0	251	0	201	0	261	0	270	0
		263	0	255	0	236	0	234	6	251	6	260	0
		263	0	255	0	238	6	236	0	251	6	260	0
		263	0	-255	0	227	0	251	6	251	6	260	0
Porters—Day Work		263	0	255	0	236	0	238	0	256	6	260	0
Porters—Night Worl	ζ.	263	0	255	0	243	0	238	0	261	6	260	0
Waiters—Head		273	0	265	0	241	0	250/6	&			270	0
								251/					
Waiters—Other		263	0	255	0	236	0	244	0	256	6	260	0
Restaurants													
0. 1 (01 1)		282	0	270	0	247	6	258	6	271	6	272	0
D farmers and		258		254	0	232	6		6		6	272	
\$37 - 24		258/6		254	0	232	6	234 24I	0	251 256	6	255	0

GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occu	pation.	Sydne	ey.	Melbou	irne.	В	risba	ne.	Adelaide.	Pertl	h.	Hobart.
Factory Engine Drivers		8.	d.	8.	d.		8.	d.	8. d.	8.	d.	8. d.
tionary)— 1st Class		280/		272/ 278/			271	0	268/ & 274/6	(a) 277	4	279/ & 285/6
2nd Class 3rd Class		275/ &	280/		272/		259 253	0	263/ & 268/	277 272	4	274/ & 279
Firemen— 1st Class 2nd Class			0	267 262	0	}	249	0{	263 O	272 267	4	274 0 260 0
Greasers Trimmers		266/ & 262	275/ 0	258/ & 254			245 24I	0	254/ & 263/ 250 0	262 259	6	265/ & 274 261 0

⁽a) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry.

GROUP XIV.-MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Municipal	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Municipal— Labourers	269 0 274 0	263 6 269 0	233 O 233 O	236 0 243/ & 248/	249 0 249/ to 255/6	257 O 260 O
Shop and other Assistants— Boot Salesmen Chemists' Assistants	285 0	274 0	254 0	266 o 264 o	279 0 270/10 &	279 6
Clarks	324 0	322 6	299 6	266 0	281/9	327 6
Drapery Salesmen Furniture Salesmen	290 0 285 0 285 0	274 O 277 O	259 6 254 0 254 0	266 0 266 0	283 6 279 0 279 0	293 0 279 6 291 0
Grocery Salesmen Hardware Salesmen Railway Bookstall	285 0 285 0	270 O 274 O	254 O 254 O	261 0 266 0	279 0 279 0	280 6 286 0
Assistants Tobacconists' Assts.	285 0 285 0	264 6 274 0	254 O 254 O	266 o 260 o	279 0 279 0	286 o 242 o
Storemen—Packing,			- 31		-,,	
Cleaning, &c.— Night Watchmen	266 o	257 0	230 0	243 6	274 0	
Office Cleaners (Day)	268/ & 272/		227 0	231 0	262 6	260 0
Packers—General	275/6 & 278/6	267 0	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Storemen—General	274/ &	267 0	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Wholesale Grocery— Packers	273 0	270/ &	244 0	254 0	271 0	268 o
Clannon		272/6		257 0	274 0	
	270 0	270/&272/6	244 0	257 0	274 0	268 0
Wholesale Hardware— Packers	273/ & 276/		244 0	257 0	274 0	268 o
Storemen	270/ & 273/	267 0	244 0	257 0	274. 0	268 o

SECTION VI.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work (excluding Overtime) at 31st December, 1953.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 142.)

Note.—The hours of work (constituting a full week's work) for all occupations shown hereunder are 40 per week.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occup	oation.	Sydne	ey.	Melbou	rne.	Brisbane	Adelai	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.
Biscuit Making— Adult Females		8. 184	<i>d</i> .	8. 197	d. 3	s. d. 176 10	8. 200	d. 3	8. 165	d. 3	s. 184	d. 6
Confectionery— Adult Females		195	0	189	9	158 6	200	3	163	10	195	0
Jam Making and	Pre-											
serving— Fillers Other Adults		202 193	9	202 193		} 179 7	{ 202 193	9	} 171	10{	202 193	9
Tea Packing— Head Women				206	6	180/1 to						
Other Adults		182	0	189	0	196/1	186	3	160	3		
Tobacco Working (C Ringers Wrapper Leaf Str		193		177		} 157/ to	{ ::		} 167	9{		

GROUP IV -- CLOTHING, TEXTILES, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydn	ey.	Melbou	rne.	Brisba	ine.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.
Bootmaking— Machinists—Wax Thread			8. 200/ 202/		8. 200/ 202/		8. 200/ 202/		8. 200/ 202/		200/	
Other Adults	195		195		195		195		195		202/ 195	
Dressmaking— Adult Females	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213
Dyeing and Cleaning— Adult Females	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0
Hat Making (Straw)— Finishers & Machinists	198	0	198	0	198	0	198	0	198	0	198	0
Millinery— Adult Females	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0
Shirt Making— Adult Females	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0	183	0
Men's Tailoring (Order)— Coat Hands (Machinists) Trousers, Vest Hands Tailoresses Adult Females	213 200 229 183	6	213 200 229 183	6	213 200 229 183	6	213 200 229 183	6	213 200 229 183	6	213 200 229 183	6
Men's Tailoring (Ready Made)— Coat Hands (Machi- nists) Trousers, Vest Hands Tailoresses Adult Females	203 198 290 183	0	203 198 290 183	0	203 198 290 183	0	203 198 290 183	0	203 198 290 183	0	203 198 290 183	0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills) — Comb Minders Darners and Menders	194 196/ &	o 199/	194 196/ &	o 199/		_	188	8	194 196/ &		194 196/ &	
Warpers, Plain Weavers—Loom Other Adults	196 199 181	0	196 199 181	0] 177	0	193/ 190 193 175	6	196 199 181	0	196 199 181	0
Underclothing— Adult Females	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213/	183/ to	213/	183/ to	21

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture— Bedding Machinists Picture Frame Workers	8. d. 185 6 190/6 &	s. d. 196 o 183 6	8. d. 165 2 194/7 & 236/6	8. d. 193 0 180 6	8. d. 172 10 172 10	8, d. 201 6 189 0
Bookbinding Folders and Sewers	206 0	200 0	187 6	197 0	201 0	205 6
Brushmaking— Adult Females	183/6 & 193/6	182/ & 184/	151 0	184/9 to	160 3	edicini
Candle and Soap Making—Adult Females	182 0	192 3	176 7	189 3	160 3	189 9
Cardboard Box Making— Box Makers Other Adults	201/to 210/6 194 6	195/to 204/6 188 6	182/6 to 192/ 176 o	192/to 201/6 185 6	196/ to 205/6 189 6	200/6 to 210/ 194 0
Jewellery— Chainmakers Gilders Polishers Scratch Brushers	293 0 195 6 195 6 195 6	193 6 193 6 193 6 193 6	172 6 } 162 6	220 2 214 0 214 0 214 0	161 10 161 10	
Leather Goods— Adult Females	198 o	192 0	179 6	189 o	176 3	197 6
Paper Making— Adult Females	199 6	193 6	(a) 159 o			199 0
Paper Bag Making— Adult Females	194/6 to 204/	188/6 to	176/ to 185/6	185/6 to	189/6 to 199/	194/ to 203/6
Potteries— Adult Females	182 0	177 6	156 o		160 3	
Printing— Jobbing Office Assistants Lithographic Feeders	206 o 206 o	200 O 200 O	187 6 187 6	197 o 197 o	20I O 20I O	205 6 205 6
Rubber Working— Adult Females	190 0	184 o	167 6	194 6		
Tent and Tarpaulin Making— Machinists	198 0	192 0	179 6	189 0	165 3	197 6

(a) Paper board making.

Group XIII.—Domestic, Hotels, etc.

Note.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels— Barmaids	8. d. 212 0 196 0 200 0	8. d. 265 0 190 0	8. d. 185 0 165 6 171 6	8. d. 189 6 196 0	s. d. 276 6 180 4 180 4	s. d. 210 0 194 0 198 0
Waitresses—Head Other	202 0 196 0	196 0	170 6 165 6	194 6 189 6	180 4	200 o 194 o
Laundries— General Hands Machinists—Shirt and	182 O	179 0) [197 0) [174 0
Collar Sorters	183 6 183 6 182 0	186 o 179 o 186 o	161 6	204 0 204 0 200 0	161 10	174 O 174 O 174 O
Washers	182 0	186/ & 238/		200 & 200/ & 234/6		185/ & 195/
Office Cleaning (Day)— Adult Females	189/&	236 0	169 0	173 0	176 3	
Restaurants— Pautry Maids Waitresses	182 O 182 O	186 6 186 6	} 159 6{	187 6 189 o	177 9 180 3	195 o 191 6

APPENDIX.

SECTION VI.—continued.

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupat	ion.	Sydne	ey.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Clerical — Cashiers (Shops) Clerks Ledger Machinists Stenographers Typists		8. 204 207 213 213 207	d.	s. d. 205 6 205 6 205 6 211 3 211 3	s. d. 192 0 192 0 199 6 192 0 192 0	s. d. 199 3 199 3 207 0 207 0	s. d.	8. d. 304 9 304 9 311 9 311 9
Saleswomen— Boots and Shoes		204/ &			192 0	207 0	192 4 186 q	304 9 185/6 to
Drapery			285/	193/ & 274/	178/ & 252/6	199/3 & 266/	186 9	251/7 185/6 to 251/7
Fruit and Confection Newsagent and Bo stall		204		189 0 178/ & 182/	178 0	196 3	186 g	181 6 183/6 to
Tobacconists		204	0	205 0	178 0	198 3	186 9	193/6 181 6

SECTION VII.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour : Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand.

(Wages are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

				AUSTRALIA	(Sydney).		Non	GREAT BE	RITAIN AND LAND (LOND	ON).	NI	EW ZEALAN	D (AUCKLAN	D).
Industry and Oc	cupation	1.	31st Decer	nber, 1938.	31st Decer	nbe r, 1953.	31st Decen	nber, 1938.	31st Decen	nber, 1953.	31st Decen	nber, 1938.	31st Decer	nber, 1953.
			Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Furniture—			8. d.		8. d.		s. d.		8. d.		8. d.		s. d.	
Cabinet Maker Upholsterer French Polisher	::		107 0 107 0 107 0	44 44 44	293 0 293 0 293 0	40 40 40	82 3 82 3 82 3	47 47 47	166 10½ 166 10½ 166 10½	45 45 45	110 0	40 40 40	223 4	40 40 40
Sawmilling— Machinist, Planing			91 o and	44	274 6 and	40					103 4	40	227 4	40
Machinist, Shaping Sawyer, Band or Jig	::		100 0 105 0 95 0 to	44 44	289 6 289 6 274 0 to	40 40		::			103 4 96 8	40	227 4 212 8	40 40
Sawyer, Circular			108 0 95 0 to 102 0	44	295 0 275 0 and 287 6	40					112 6	40	236 6	40
Engineering and Meta Fitter and Turner	l Worki	ng— ··	108 o and	44	295 0	40	70 II	47	140 111	44	IIO O	40	227 I	40
Patternmaker Moulder (Iron)	::	::	112 0 120 0 90 0 to	44 44	308 0 271 0 to	40 40	71 3 70 II	47 44	 145 7½	44	IIO O	40 40	227 I 226 6	40 40
Tinsmith			III o	44	295 o 280 o and	40					IIO O	40	224 7	40
Milling (Flour)— Miller (shift)			97 ° to	44	295 0 295 0 to	40	71 o	42	170 0	42	(a) 99 4	40	(a) 211 9	40
Packerman			107 6 85 0	44	320 0 280 0	40	73 0				95 4	40	206 3	40

SECTION VII.—continued.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour: Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand—continued.

	AUSTRALIA	(SYDNEY).		TAIN AND LAND (LONDON).	NEW ZEALAN	D (AUCKLAND).
Industry and Occupation.	31st December, 1938.	31st December, 1953.	31st December, 1938.	31st December, 1953.	31st December, 1938.	31st December, 1953.
	Rates of No. of Hours.	Rates of No. of Wage. Hours.	Rates of No. of Wage. Hours.	Rates of No. of Wage. Hours.	Rates of No. of Wage. Hours.	Rates of No. of Hours.
	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.
Bootmaker (Manufacturing)	104 0 44	280 0 40	51 6 to 58 0	130 0 45	91 8 40	220 0 40
Tailoring (Ready-made)— Cutter Presser (Coat) Trimmer	101 0 44 98 0 44 98 0 44	294 0 40 283 0 40 283 0 40			102 6 40 92 6 40 92 6 40	220 0 40 213 8 40 220 0 40
Bookbinding— Bookbinder	108 0 44 108 0 44	301 0 40 301 0 40	80 0 45 80 0 45	181 0 43½ 181 0 43½	107 6 40 107 6 40	227 4 40 40
Printing (Dally Newspaper)— Compositor (Day Work)	131 0 44	360 0 40	89 0 45		107 6 40	227 4 40
Reader (Day Work)	139 6 44	377 6 336 6 to 40			112 6 40	239 0 40
Printing (Jobbing Offices)— Compositor	108 0 44 and	301 0 40	89 0 45	181 0 43½	107 6 40	227 4 40
Linotype Operator (Day Work)	117 0	311 6 311 6 40			115 0 40	236 6 40
Bullding— Bricklayer	121 0 44	333 4 40	77 0 44	159 6 44	115 0 40	233 5 40
Carpenter	121 0 44	338 4 40	77 0 44	161 4 159 6 and 161 4	112 6 40	226 8 40

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour: Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand—continued.

					AUSTRALIA	(SYDNEY)		Non		ITAIN AND LAND (LOND	ON).	NE	W ZEALANI	(AUCKLANI	0).
Industry and Occup	ation.		31st D	ecem	her, 1938.	31st Dece	mber, 1953.	31st Decem	aber, 1938.	31st Decen	nber, 1953.	31st Decem	nber, 1938.	31st Decen	ber, 1953
			Rates		No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Building—continued. Labourer—Carpenter's			8.		44	8. d. (a)268 6	40	8. d. 57 9	44	s. d.	44	8. d. 93 4	40	s. d. 209 II	40
Concrete Wo	rker		87	0	44	(a)268 6	40	(b)	(b)	14I 2 139 4 and	44	93 4	40	209 11	40
Earth Excav	ator		87	0	44	(a)268 6	40	(b)	(b)	141 2 139 4 and	44	93 4	40	209 11	40
Painter			114	4	44	321 8	40	73 4	44	141 2 159 6 and 161 4	44	110 0	40	223 4	40
Paperhanger		• •	114	4	44	321 8	40	77 0	44	159 6 and 161 4	44	110 0	40	223 4	40
Plasterer		• •	121	0	44	330 10	40	77 0	44	161 4 159 6 and 161 4	44	115 0	40	228 11	40
Plumber		• •	125	0	44	330 9	40	77 0	44	151 4 159 6 and 161 4	44	110 0	40	231 5	40
Framways— Conductor—			0.5											198 11	
ist year		• •	87		44	264 0	40	73 ° to	48	141 6	44	95 10 and	40	and 203 6	40
and year		::	93		44	264 0 270 0	40 40	82 0	. [147 6 147 6	44 44	100 0		203 6 203 6	40 40
ıst year				0	44	273 0	40	73 0		143 6	44	100 0	-	211 9	40
and year				0	44	273 0	40	} to	48 }	151 6	44	and	40 }	211 9	40
3rd year, etc. Carrying (Merchandise)—	•	٠.	99	0	44	273 0	40	82 0		151 6	44	J 103 4	(211 9	40
Carter (1 horse)			92	0	44	274 0	40	60 0	48	123 0	44	93 0	40	196 3	40
Municipal—Labourer .			94	6	44	(e)269 o	40	61 0 58 8 to	47	136 0	44	90 0	40	198 11	40

⁽a) Rate excludes allowances for statutory holidays, following the job and sick pay.

⁽b) Not available.

⁽c) Not comparable with rates for previous year.

SECTION VIII.

Basic Wage Rates-1923 to 1954.

(Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.)

The following table shows the basic weekly wage rates prescribed for adult males under periodical decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, including automatic variations made prior to 12th September, 1953 in accordance with quarterly changes in the retail price index for the city or combination of cities shown at the head of the table. On that date the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced its decision to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers. The amount legally payable in any specific instance must be determined by reference to the appropriate award.

(I) The rates of wage shown include "Powers 3s." (or the equivalent

thereof) and "Prosperity" loadings, where applicable.
(2) The 10 per cent. reduction operative from February, 1931, to May, 1934, has been applied.

(3) Generally the rates operated from the beginning of the first payperiod commencing in the month indicated

Date Operati	ve.	Sydn	ey.	bour		Brisbar	ne.	Adelai	de.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.	Siz Capit	
February May August November		8. 82 ,,, 86 89	<i>d</i> . 6	8. 82 81 87 91	d. o 6 6 6	8. 6 73 73 75 76	d. o 6 o	8. 78 79 84 85	d. o 6 o 6	8. 73 74 79 78	<i>d</i> . 6 0 6 0	8. 81 83 87 89	d. 6 0 6	8. 80 85 87	d. 6
February May August November		87 86 85 84	o o 6 6	87 85 85 84	6 6 0 6	77 77 75	6 0 0	84 ,,, 85 84	6	76 78 78 79	0 0 6 0	89 ,, 88 88	6	85 84 84 83	0 6 0
February May August November		85 86 87 88	0 0 0	84 85 87 87	0 6 0 6	76	0 0 6 0	83 85 87 86	6 0 6 0	79 81 82 81	6 ,0 6 0	87 ,, 85	6	83 84 85 86	6 6 6
February May August November		89 90 92 91	6 6 6	88 92 89	6 0	82	6 0 6	85 86 89 85	6 6 6	77 81 84 81	6 6 0 6	86 89 ,,,	0 0	86 88 90 88	6 6
February May August November	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	90 89 90	6 6	88 87 87 90	6 6 0	80 78	0 6 6	84 86 .,,	6 0	80 80 79	o 6 6	87 86 85 85	0 6 6	88 87 86 88	0 6 6 0
February May August November	• •	93 91 92 90	0 6 0 6	89 88 87 86	6 0 6 0	79	6 6 0	87 87 85	o 6	80 84 85	0 0	84 82 83 82	0 6 0 6	89 88 87	0
February May August November		91 95 94 95	0 0 6 0	89 90	6	81	o 6 6	84 88 88	o o 6	86 86 85	o 6 6	83 86 85 86	0 0 6 0	90	6
February May August November		95 92 91 88	6 0 0	86 85 83	0 6 0	77 73	0 6 0 6	87 84 82 78	0 0 6 0	83 82 82	6 6 0	86 84 82	6 0	87 86 83	0

Date Operativ	ve.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capital
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. 0
1931—								
February		76 6	70 2	60 9	66 2	66 2	70 2	71
May		74 3	68 5	60 9	64 4	66 7	68 10	69
August		74 J 72 II	65 8	60 4	62 I	65 8	67 I	67
November				58 6		0		
1932—		70 8	63 5	50 0	58 I	62 I	64 4	65
February		68 10	39	2.9	,,	60 9	64 10	64
May		,,,	63 11	22	58 11	61 8	65 3	64 1
August		68 5	63 0	57 7	58 6	29	65 8	63 I
November		67 6	61 8	56 8	57 2	59 5	64 4	63
1933		,		3	31	32 3		-3
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September					*	68° o	*67 0	
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December		81 o	79 0	,,	,,	. ,,	,,	78
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March		,,						
June		82° o	8ï o	77 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79
September		81 0	01 0		70 0	, ,	//	
December			,,	76 o	,,,	,,	7.7	,,,
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May		,,	87 0	83 o	83 o	82 o	84 0	86
August		89 o	,,	,,	9.9	84 0	85 o	,,,
November		,,	88 o	84 0	84 0	85 o	,,	87

^{*} Except in special cases these rates were subject to graduated deductions so that the increase granted in May, 1934, was, in effect, introduced in stages over the succeeding twelve months.

Date Operati	ve.	Sydne	ey.	Mel		Brisba	ane.	Adelai	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.	Siz Capit	k als
February May		91 93	<i>d</i> . o	89 92	<i>d.</i> o	86 88	<i>d</i> . o	8. 86 88	0	8. 86 87	0	8. 87 88	0	8. 88 90	<i>d</i> .
August November		95 97	0	94 97	0	89 91	0	91 93	0	89 91	0	91 92	0	93 95	0
February		98	0	98	0	,,,		,,,		92	0	94	0	96	0
May August		,,	0	99	0	92	0	,,,	0	,, 94	0	,,	0	98	0
November		99	0	98	0	94 93	0	94	0	94	0	95	0	97	0
1944-															
February May		,,		97	0	,,,		93	0	93	0	94	0	96	0
August		,,		98	0	"		"		,,,		93	0	,,	
November		,,		,,		,,,		,,		94	0	94	0	,,	
1945— February		,,		,,,		,,		,,		93	0	,,		,,	
May		98	0	,,,		,,		,,		,,		93	0	,,	
August		,,		,,		,,		,,		94	0	,,		,,	
November 1946		99	0	,,		,,		,,,		,,		94	0	,,	
February		> ,		,,		,,		94	0	,,		95	0	,,	
May		,,		,,		94	0	,,,		2.5		11		97	0
August		100	0	99	0	,,,		95	0	95	0	96	0	98	0
November December		101	0	106	0	IOI	0	102	0	,, IO2	0	97	0	105	0
1947— February				107	0	103	0			103	0	104	0	106	0
May		110	0	107	0	104	0	103	0	,,	0	,,	0	100	
August		,,		108	0	,,		104	0	104	0	105	0	107	0
November		112	0	109	0	105	0	106	0	106	0	107	0	109	0
1948— February		114	0	113	0	107	0	108	0	107	0	110	0	III	0
May		116	0	115	0	IIO	0	III	0	IIO	0	II2	0	II4	0
August		120	0	117	0	113	0	114	0	II2	0	115	0	116	0
November		122	0	120	0	115	0	116	0	116	0	118	0	119	C
February		704		T00	0	118	0	119	0	118	0	121	0	122	C
May		124	0	123	0	IIO	0	121	0	120	0	124	0	124	0
August		130	0	128	0	122	0	124	0	126	0	127	0	127	0
November		132	0	130	0	125	0	126	0	129	0	128	0	129	C
1950		Y 0 F	0	T 2 4	O.	100	0	T20	_	727	0	T 2 T	0	T 2 2	C
February May		135	0	134	0	127	0	129 131	0	131	0	131	O	133	0
August		142	0	140	0	132	0	134	0	136	0	135	0	138	C
November		146	0	143	0	135	0	137	0	139	0	139	0	142	(
December		165	0	162	0	154	0	158	0	160	0	160	0	162	(
1951-								-66		-66		76.		760	
February May		173	0	170	0	159	0	166 171	0	166 176	0	165	0	169 176	(
August		193	0	189	0	175	0	184	0	188	0	187	0	189	(
November		207	0	199	0	185	0	195	0	197	0	199	0	200	(
1952		,									0	208	0	210	(
February May	• •	216	0	209	0	199	0	205	0	205	0	208	0	216	(
August		235	0	212	0	213	0	224	0	222	0	222	0	227	
November		237	0	228	0	216	0	229	0	228	0	230	0	231	(
1953—														007	
February May		238	0	229	0	215	0	225	0	229 23I	0	232	0	231	(
August(a)		241	0	235	0	218	0	231	0	236	0	242	0	236	(

⁽a) By the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced on 12th September, 1953, automatic adjustment of basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retails price index numbers was discontinued in Commonwealth awards either then the subject of applications before the Court or subsequently reviewed by the Court in this connexion.

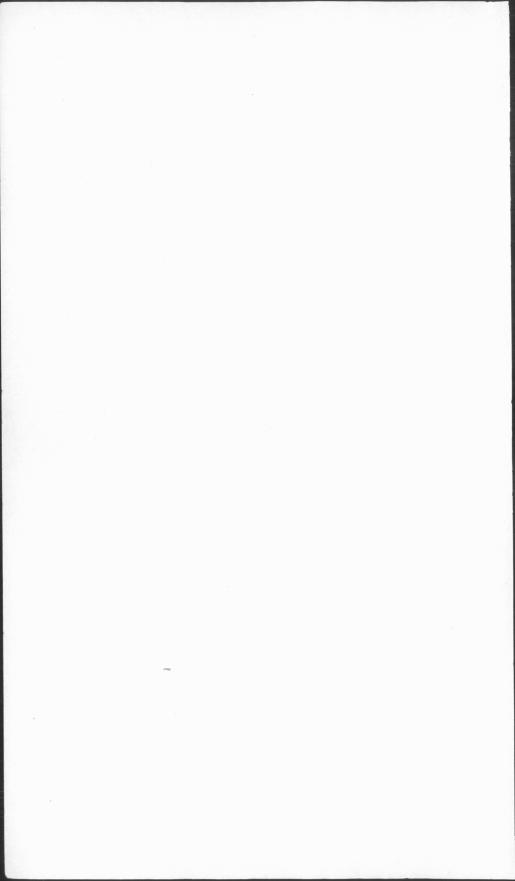
SECTION IX.

COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED. (Base of Each Group: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000(a).)

	" (C " Series R	etail Price I	ndex Numbe	ers.		
Period.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5-roomed Houses).	Clothing.	Miscel- laneous.	Total. "C" Series Retail Price Index.	Nominal Wages, Adult Males.	Real Wages. (c)
Year— 1911	1,000	1.000	(d) 1,000	(d) 1,000	(d) 1,000	1.000	1,000
1914	1,144 1,902 1,866 1,425 1,342 1,657	1,000 1,082 1,410 1,754 1,336 1,314 1,577 1,590	1,140 1,883 1,506 1,215 1,190 1,271	1,140 1,537 1,533 1,458 1,447 1,465 1,519	1,140 1,680 1,713 1,377 1,335 1,526 1,588	1,081 1,081 1,826 1,972 1,639 1,584 1,846	948 1,082 1,153 1,190 1,182 1,210
1941	 1,693 1,843 1,855 1,834 1,849	1,595 1,596 1,595 1,595	1,690 1,977 2,177 2,168 2,155	1,613 1,693 1,766 1,773 1,767	1,673 1,809 1,876 1,867 1,868	1,997 2,164 2,309 2,326 2,339	1,19 1,19 1,23 1,24 1,25
1946 1947 1948 1949	 1,852 1,967 2,245 2,492 2,800	1,596 1,597 1,601 1,605 1,613	2,276 2,367 2,637 3,019 3,455	1,776 1,825 1,913 2,037 2,184	1,900 1,971 2,148 2,349 2,589	2,400 2,598 2,914 3,210 3,596	1,26 1,31 1,35 1,36 1,38
1951 1952 1953	 3,649 4,516 4,723	1,649 1,728 1,861	4,156 4,657 4.872	2,555 2,980 3,126	3,124 3,645 3,820	4,495 5,241 5,539	I,43 I,43 I,45
Quarter—							
September 1947.	 1,645	1,582	1,264	1,463	1,520	1,854	1,22
March June September December	 1,915 1,945 1,974 2,035	1,596 1,597 1,597 1,598	2,305 2,319 2,367 2,478	1,798 1,802 1,846 1,853	1,933 1,948 1,978 2,026	2,527 2,545 2,630 2,690	1,30 1,30 1,33 1,32
1948. March June September December	 2,128 2,197 2,278 2,378	1,599 1,600 1,601 1,602	2,511 2,600 2,688 2,748	1,874 1,900 1,935 1,944	2,071 2,121 2,175 2,225	2,781 2,854 2,970 3,050	1,34 1,34 1,36 1,37
March June September December	 2,433 2,482 2,497 2,555	1,603 1,604 1,606 1,608	2,795 2,968 3,089 3,223	1,985 2,017 2,047 2,098	2,263 2,328 2,370 2,433	3,099 3,182 3,249 3,310	1,36 1,36 1,37 1,36
1950. March June September December	 2,633 2,718 2,828 3,020	1,609 1,611 1,614 1,618	3,259 3,418 3,501 3,643	2,134 2,151 2,180 2,271	2,474 2,546 2,609 2,726	3,372 3,458 3,545 4,009	1,36 1,35 1,35 1,47
March June September December	 3,201 3,443 3,819 4,133	1,641 1,646 1,651 1,656	3,760 4,151 4,283 4,429	2,381 2,498 2,611 2,731	2,843 3,042 3,224 3,388	4,142 4,387 4,601 4,850	I,45 I,44 I,42 I,43
March June September December	 4,298 4,589 4,633 4,544	1,672 1,702 1,750 1,789	4,523 4,685 4,709 4,712	2,783 2,967 3,072 3,098	3,481 3,661 3,714 3,722	5,036 5,156 5,345 5,428	I,44 I,40 I,43 I,45
March June September December	 4,599 4,658 4,804 4,831	1,835 1,857 1,870 1,882	4,838 4,906 4,880 4,863	3,118 3,122 3,127 3,136	3,763 3,805 3,851 3,861	5,443 5,512 5,591 5,611	1,44 1,44 1,45 1,45
March June	 4,798 4,774	1,900 1,947	4,880 4,856	3,151 3,137	3,861 3,856	5,622 5,624	I,45 I,45

⁽a) The index numbers given in the separate columns of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show, for example, the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the cost in 1911 in each group or combination of groups is made equal to 1,000. (b) See footnote (b) on page 16. (c) Index of nominal weekly wage rates for adult males divided by "C" Series Retail Price Index Number. (d) Taken back from true base (November, 1914) by means of the "A" Series Index (Food and Rent of All Houses).

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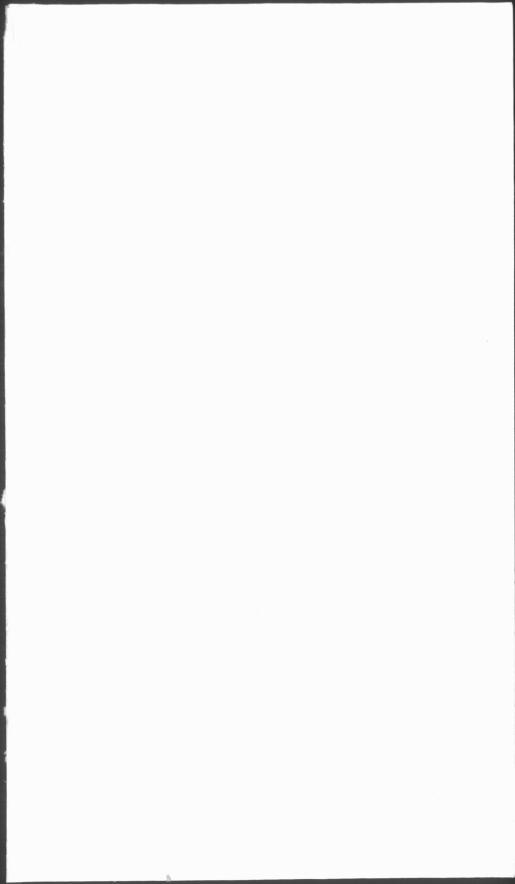
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